The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,357.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

	Rs.	
For a year in advance, delivered in Town	58	0
including postage	72	0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	28	0
including postage	38	0
For three months advance, delivered in Town	16	0
including postage	21	0
For one month, delivered in Town	6	0
including postage	7	12
Single Copy for Cash	0	4
Back Numbers	0	8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

For ten lines and under

	Rs.	
First insertion	5	0
Second Ditto	2	8
Third Ditto	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2 As. per line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ... 4 ,, ,,
Third and succeeding 2 ,, ,,
In the Native languages double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each...Rupee 1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

Death.

ROBOTHAM—June 27th, at Kirkee, Mr. William Robotham, aged 40 years, deeply regretted.

BENGAL.

Deaths.

LESLIE—June 19th, at Spence's Hotel, of abscess in the liver, Mr. John Leslie, late Assistant of Brimacandy Tea Plantation, Cachar, and son of John Leslie, Esq., Rothes, Elgin.

ROBERTSON—June 17th, at Calcutta, Mr. Donald Robertson, aged 16 years.

MADRAS.

Birth.

SHORT—June 20th, at Ootacamund, the wife of Mr. Samuel Short, of a son.

Marriage.

ARMSTRONG—COLBECK—June 21st, at Christ Church, Madras, by the Rev. W. Welsh, M.A., Captain Edward Francis Hunter Armstrong, Mysore Commission, son of Major General L. Armstrong, Madras Army, to Florence Agnes, younger daughter of Colonel H. Colbeck, Senior Magistrate of Police, Madras.

Deaths.

BECK—June 14th, at Madras, Royapettah, of fever, Amelia Younge, the wife of Mr. William James Beck, and eldest daughter of the late Mr. William Edmond, of Trichinopoly, aged 30 years and 9 months.

[illegible]—June 16th, at Trichinopoly, the infant son of Major and Mrs. [illegible], aged six days.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd &	17th	Leave Bussorah	19th &	2nd
Muscat	8th	22nd	,, Koweit	20th	3rd
B. Abbas	11th	25th	,, Bushire	23rd	6th
Linga	12th	26th	,, Linga	26th	9th
Bahrein	14th	28th	,, B. Abbas	28th	11th
Bushire	16th	30th	,, Muscat	29th	13th
Bussorah	17th	31st	Arrive Bombay	2nd	16th

The Steam Ship "COMORIN," 561 tons, 100 H.P., Commander J. [illegible], will be despatched as above on the 3rd July.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

Dates of Departure.

From Bombay usually about........ 11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on........ 5th and 20th.

The Steam Ship "KURRACHEE," 700 tons, 140 H.P., Commander A. COTTIER, will be despatched as about twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N.B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P.M. and 6 A.M., the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A.M. and 6 P.M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A.M. on the Monday morning.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 &	15	Leave Calcutta	1 &	15
Carwar	2	16	,, Bimlipatam	4	18
Mangalore	5	19	,, Vizagapatam	4	18
Tuticorin		20	,, Coconada	5	19
Colombo		21	,, Madras	10	24
Galle			,, Negapatam	11	25
Negapatam	10	24	,, Galle	14	
Madras	16	30	,, Colombo		28
Coconada	17	2	,, Tuticorin		29
Vizagapatam	18	3	,, Narrakal	16	1
Bimlipatam	18	3	,, Carwar	19	4
Arrive Calcutta	20	5	Arrive Bombay	20	5

The Steam Ship "INDIA," 1,040 tons, 250 H.P., Commander J. BALLANTINE, will be despatched as above on the 2nd July, at noon.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the Steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

During the S.W. Monsoon—viz., from the 1st June to 15th August,—the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, but passengers for these ports and the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Carnac Bunder to	Oorun		Oolwa		Karanjah		Rewas		Dhurumtur	
FARES.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
First Class	3	0	5	0	3	0	3	0	5	0
Second Class	0	8	0	12	0	8	0	8	0	12
Third Class	0	4	0	6	0	4	0	4	0	6

The Steam Ferry Boats will continue to run as follows until further notice:—
From Carnac Bunder every afternoon at 3 P.M.
From Dhurumtur and Oolwa every morning at 7 A.M.
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.
Apollo Street, Bombay, 24th March 1866.

N.B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" in Carnac Bunder.

STEAM TO POINT DE GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONG-KONG.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam ship "ORISSA," (1,646 tons, and 800 H.P.,) Captain CURLING, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 30th inst., at 9 A.M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day WEDNESDAY, 27th. No brokerage will be paid on any chest of Opium for which receipt is not in the Company's office by 11 A.M. on the 28th instant.
G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.
P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 25th June 1866.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company, Limited, will despatch their Steamer "SIR BARTLE FRERE" to Kurrachee on SATURDAY the 30th instant.
For Freight or Passage apply to the undersigned.
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.
Sassoon Building, No. 7 Apollo Street, 13th June 1866.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

UNDER arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company, the undersigned are now prepared to book both passengers and cargo THROUGH to Trieste.

For Passengers.

First Class........£64 10 0 } Including Railway
Second Class........ 37 5 0 } Transit in Egypt.
Third Class........ 23 5 0 }

Further particulars and rates of freight can be learned at the Office of
STEARNS, HOBART & CO.,
Treasurers and Managers, B. & B. S. S. Co., Limited.
Bombay, 6th February 1866.

THE S. S. "CATHERINE APCAR," Captain SWANSON, will leave Bombay for Calcutta direct on the 4th proximo. For Freight of Cargo, Treasure, &c. and Passage apply to the undersigned.
N. L. ABRAHAM & Co.
Bombay, 25th June 1866.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
To sail positively the 30th instant.

THE fine first class Clipper Ship "DAPHNE," 1057 tons Register, THOMAS MILES, Master. This Vessel, having her ballast on board, will sail *positively* on the above date, full or not full. Applications for Freight to be made to the undersigned. A few first and second class Passengers can be accommodated at reasonable rates.
MARTIN, YOUNG & Co.,
Agents ship *Daphne.*

THE ROYAL FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held on THURSDAY the 19th July next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 20 Marine Street, Bombay, to confirm the following Special Resolutions passed at a General Meeting held on the 19th June, instant:—

1st. That the Royal Financial Corporation (Limited) be wound up voluntarily.

2nd. That Messrs. [illegible]danund Balcrishna and Nanabhoy Sorabjee be appointed Liquidators, and their remuneration be Rupees 1,000 each.

By order of the Board of Directors,
DHUNJEEBHOY JEHANGHIER DAVER,
Chairman.
Dated this 19th June 1866.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agent in England.

RATES OF FARES TO SUEZ.

First Class........£45 } Exclusive of Wines.
Second Class........£25 }

For Freight or Passage apply to R. R. Rathbone, Esq., 21, Water Street, Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; or, the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "YAMOONA," 1,300 tons, Captain BONFELLOW, will be despatched about 15th July.
STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers,
B. and B. S. S. Company (Limited).

NOTICES.

DURING the prevalence of the S. W. Monsoon, Passengers by the P. and O. S. N. Company's Steamers are recommended to land and embark at the Mazagon Bunder.
G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.
P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 7th June 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship *Varuna*, arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 26th June 1866. Agents of Ship *Varuna.*

BY the Ice ship "FREDERIC TUDOR," to arrive, from Boston in September:—
1 and 2 inch DEALS, ROSIN,
BENZINE, KEROSENE OIL,
for sale, to arrive, by Tudor Company.
BEN. F. FIELD, Jr., Agent.

ENGLISH ACADEMY.—No. 6, GRANT BUILDINGS.—A SCHOOL, for the education of European Children, will be OPENED on the 1st May next, at the above premises.

WOODEN HOUSES.—The undersigned are prepared to construct in Bombay Houses of the best Maulmain Teak from 3,000 Rupees and upwards. Designs and estimates to be seen at 13 Gilder Street, Tardeo.
W. ADDIS AND CAMPBELL, C. E.
No. 13, Gilder Street, Tardeo, Bombay, 14th February 1866.

NOTICE.—The HALF-YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS to the 8th Bombay Laudable Society fall due on the 1st proximo, and are payable at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers, in the Elphinstone Circle.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 19th June 1866. Secretaries and Treasurers.

VICTORIA COTTON GIN AND PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)
વીકટોરીઆ કાટન જીન એંડ પરેચ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders in the Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Company (Limited) will be held on FRIDAY, the 29th June, 1866, at 4 P.M., at the Registered Office of the Company, at Broach, and that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 25th of June to 7th of July 1866, both days inclusive.
JAMES GREAVES, Managing Director.
Broach, 22nd June 1866.

B. H. CAMA'S TRUST.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the DIVIDEND of 4 Annas per Rupee, advertised to be paid on 15th inst., will be paid in two instalments, one of 2 Annas per Rupee on that date, and the other of 2 Annas per Rupee on 16th July next.

This alteration has been found necessary on account of the non-receipt to date of various expected remittances, and owing to the fact that it is impossible in the present state of affairs to realize certain property and securities which it was considered at the date of advertisement would be available to meet Dividend.
J. L. BRODIE,
Manager to B. H. Cama's Trustees.
Bombay, 10th May 1866.

THE BOMBAY OMNIBUS AND GENERAL CONVEYANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that a FOURTH CALL, of Rs. 50 per Share, is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 17th July next, after which date Interest at the rate of 15 per cent per annum will be charged on all unpaid Calls.

LOST, between the Bombay Bank and Apollo Bunder, a POCKET BOOK [illegible] other Documents. He who will bring the same to TEMOOLJEE JEHANGEER PATELL, at Mr. Nowrojee Dhunjeebhoy Coorlawalla's house, in the Fort, will be handsomely REWARDED.
Bombay, 25th June 1866.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND ACT OF PARLIAMENT).—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
Bombay, January, 1866.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF EUROPE AND INDIA (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held in the Office of the Association, No. 10 Apollo Street, opposite Government Secretariate Office, on MONDAY the 2nd proximo, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the transaction of the following business:—
To receive the Balance Sheet and the Directors' Report up to 31st December 1865;
To elect new Directors in the room of those retiring, subject to re-election;
And other general business connected with the Company.
By order of the Board,
SORABJEE SHAPOORJEE, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 25th June 1866.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—The Public are informed that, on SATURDAY next, the 30th instant, and on every subsequent SATURDAY, until further notice, the Up Through Passenger Train from Sholapoor, due to leave Poona at 2-0 P.M. will stop at Coorla and Dadur Stations as shown below:—
Coorla............at 9-21 P.M.
Dadur............at 9-33 P.M.
And 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Passengers will be booked at Poona by the above Train on those days.
E. W. KEILY, Jr.,
Bombay, 27th June 1866. General Traffic Manager.

THE IMPERIAL BANKING AND TRADING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given that at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of the above Company, held at the Office of the Company, No. 27, Meadow Street, on TUESDAY the 26th June, instant, at 2 P.M., the following Resolutions were passed:—

1st.—That in consequence of the present financial position of Bombay, and this Meeting being satisfied that the Company cannot, by reason of its liabilities, continue its business, it is advisable to wind up the same voluntarily.

2nd.—That Messrs. F. S. Leathes, A. C. Brice, Jehangir Rustomjee Mody, and Ramchunder Balcrushnajee be appointed Liquidators.

3rd.—That the Liquidators be allowed as their remuneration 2 per cent. upon the Assets realized, to be divided amongst them.
MERWANJEE FRAMJEE, Chairman.
Bombay, 27th June 1866.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).
બોમબે રીકલેમેશન કંપની (લીમીટેડ).
बामबे रीकलेमेशन कमपनी (लीमीटेड).

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the abovenamed Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to 14th July, both days inclusive.
GEORGE WHITLEY, For Secretaries.
25th June 1866.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)
બોમબે રીકલેમેશન કંપની (લીમીટેડ).
बाबे रीकलेमशन कपनी (लीमीटेड).

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Company's Offices on SATURDAY the 14th July, at 1 P.M., for the following purposes:—
To receive Accounts to 31st May 1866;
To receive Directors' Report;
To elect Directors for the ensuing year;
To elect Auditors for the ensuing year; and
Fix their remuneration.
GEORGE WHITLEY, For Secretaries.
25th June 1866.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are hereby invited and will be received until the 9th of July 1866 / 27th Anny 1041 for the supply of 150 Candies (viz. 100 Candies of the 1st and 50 Candies of the 2nd sort) BENGAL SUGAR, for the use of the Travancore Sircar.

2. The Tenders may be for any quantity not less than 30 Candies and the Sugar will be received in the Commercial Stores at Allepy.

3. The delivery to commence as soon as practicable after the acceptance of the Tender and to be completed within the 15th August 1866 / 1st Anvany 1042. Payment will be made for the quantity delivered at 28 Chuckrums per Rupee.

4. The Tenders to be addressed to the Dewan of Travancore, Trevandrum, sealed and superscribed, "Tender for the supply of Bengal Sugar," in which the rate of price should be stated in words at length. Samples of the Sugar should also accompany the Tender, and such accepted samples will be reserved for comparison with the Sugar delivered. An inferior quality will not be received.

5. The Tenders will be opened at the Huzzoor Cutchery in Trevandrum on the day following that fixed for their ultimate reception, where persons who have made them or their constituted Agents are at liberty to attend.

6. Approved Security will be required for the due fulfilment of the engagement previous to the agreement being entered into by the party with the Sircar or a deposit of Rs. 15 per candy, which will be forfeited to the Sircar if the Sugar be not delivered within the period specified.

7. It is to be understood that the Sircar reserves to itself the right of rejecting any or all of the Tenders which may be received without assigning any reason for doing so.

8. Any further information may be obtained by application to the undersigned.
JOHN LIDDELL,
Acting Commercial Agent to the Travancore Government.
Commercial Office, 9th June 1866.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, G. C. B.

APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO AND MARINE STREETS, BOMBAY.

BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts, Rs. 50, 55, 60 and 65 per dozen, made to measure, and universally worn in India. *See Catalogue.*

		Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts	each.	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts	,,	10	0
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts	,,	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Spun Silk Shirts	,,	12	8
BADHAM'S Zingary Cricketting Shirts	,,	10	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	,,	20	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Sleeping Suits	,,	20	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits	,,	20	0
BADHAM'S Regent, Dux, Indian and Military Collars	per doz.	7	0
BADHAM'S India Gauze Banians	each.	4	12
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Banians	,,	4	12
BADHAM'S Gauze Banians	,,	4	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Drawers	,,	6	0
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks	per doz.	20	0
BADHAM'S Fine Dressed Cotton Socks	,,	11	0
BADHAM'S Celebrated Merino Hosiery.			
BADHAM'S Knickerbocker Stockings	each.	3	8
Jouvin's best French Kid Gloves	per pair.	2	12
White Kid Gloves	,,	1	12
Dog Skin Gloves	,,	2	12
Buck and Doe Gloves	,,	3	12
The Universal Scarf	each.	4	12
The Romal Scarf for Pin or Ring	,,	4	8
The Windsor Scarf	,,	2	12
The Derby Scarf	,,	4	8
The Diamond Scarf	,,	4	4

An immense assortment of Scarfs and Ties.

Overland Trunks, 2 feet 6, 2 feet 9, 3 feet. Rs. 26, 28 and 30 each.
Railway Portmanteaus, Rs. 17, 19, and 22 each.
Courier Bags, 6, 8, 9, and 12 Rupees.
Hat Cases, Rs. 6-12 each, Railway Rugs Rs. 12 to 30.
LINCOLN and BENNETT'S Black Silk Hats.
ELLWOOD'S Helmets, Oxford and Shooting Hats.
CHRISTY'S Melton, Oxford, Straw, and Tweed Hats.

Mofussil orders will have special attention.

BADHAM'S Catalogue contains particulars of the Route to England via Trieste, also the P. and O. Co.'s rates of passage money, and the Winners of the Derby at Epsom since 1846.
BADHAM & Co.,
Apollo House, Bombay.

THE undersigned is prepared to purchase, press, and ship, or simply to press and ship COTTON at the port of Coconada. R. TOWLE.
Applications can be made to Messrs. TOWLE & Co., Coconada, or Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & Co., Madras.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—Shareholders in possession of PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATES are requested to lodge same at the Bank without delay, with a view to their being supplied with the Bank's FORM OF CERTIFICATE.
JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.
Bombay, 14th April 1866.

JUST RECEIVED, per Steamer *Malta*, DRAWING PINS, useful for Draughtsmen.
Also, CORD and NEEDLES for Wheeler, by Wilson's Sewing Machines.
23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

TO SMOKERS.—Just received a fresh supply of TRICHINOPOLY and PONDICHERRY CHEROOTS. J. NEUBERG.
No. 23, Byculla.

SELF-ACTING ORGANS.—J. NEUBERG invites the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay to an inspection of two handsome SELF-ACTING ORGANS, received from one of the best makers in Europe, and playing Orchestral and Operatic Music in a most sweet and powerful tone. J. NEUBERG.
23, Byculla.

MR. J. NEUBERG, General Importer of English and Foreign goods, begs to draw the attention of the Public to the carefully selected goods (which he has in stock) as described below:—
Pianos, solid Mahogany; also Walnut Wood, by Schiedmayer.
Harmoniums, [illegible].
Musical Boxes, with Bells and Drums.
Toys—a large and handsome assortment.
Embroidery for Cushions & Slippers.
Bronze, Glass, and Porcelain Ornaments.
Reflecting Garden Globular Mirrors.
Perfumery by several of the best English makers.
Spectacles with Tinted Glass.
Meerschaum Pipes and Cigar Holders.
Reading Lamps of great variety.
Table Linen of all description, and English and Country made Counterpaines and Quilts.
Wallpapers of great variety.
Gold Beadings for Picture Frames and Cornices of walls.

Cheroots—best Trichinopoly and Pondicherry.

Mr. J. Neuberg receives a regular monthly supply of the undermentioned provisions.
Prime York Hams.—Middleton Bacon.
Stilton Cheese and Double Gloster Cheese.

NOTICE.—TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) beg to ask their Constituents to address their Correspondence in future to the Medical Hall, Byculla, as they find it more expedient to concentrate their work at the Company's General Depot there.

The Book-keeping will also be carried on at the same place, and they would consider it a favour if all their Bombay Customers would direct their servants to Byculla when in reference to Accounts.

A registry for accounts wanted, &c., will be kept in the Fort Shop for those who find it more convenient.

15th February 1866.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—SPECIAL MIXED TRAIN BETWEEN BOMBAY AND POONAH.—A SPECIAL MIXED TRAIN will be run between Bombay and Poonah, commencing from MONDAY next the 25th instant, calling at the undermentioned Stations shown below.

Down Train.		A. M.	Up Train.		A. M.
Bombay	Dep.	9- 0	Poonah	Dep.	7-25
Byculla	do.	9-20	Kirkee	do.	7-45
Dadur	do.	9-36	Chinchwod	do.	8-20
Coorla	do.	9-53	Tullegaum	do.	9-10
Bhandoop	do.	10-27	Kurkulla	do.	9-55
Tannah	do.	10-45	Lanowlee	do.	10-38
Callian	do.	11-37			P. M.
Budlapoor	do.	12-10	Kurjut	do.	1-25
		P. M.	Narel	do.	1-57
Narel	do.	12-50	Budlapoor	do.	2-35
Kurjut	do.	1-30	Callian	do.	3-10
Lanowlee	do.	4 28	Tannah	do.	3-52
Kurkulla	do.	5- 5	Bhandoop	do.	4- 7
Tullegaum	do.	5-40	Coorla	do.	4-38
Chinchwod	do.	6-16	Dadur	do.	4-53
Kirkee	do.	6-48	Byculla	do.	5-12
Poonah	Arrl.	7- 0	Bombay	Arrl.	5-25

E. W. KEILY, Jr.,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 22nd June 1866.

NOTICE.—BANK OF INDIA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with Sections 173 and 174 of Act X. of 1866, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of India will be held at the Bank, in Church Gate Street, within the Fort, on MONDAY the 2nd proximo, at 3 P.M., when the following Resolution will be submitted to the Meeting:—

"That the Liquidators be authorised to do all acts which Sections 173 and 174 of Act X. of 1866 authorise them to do, with the sanction of an Extraordinary Resolution of the Company."

JOHN GRAY, }
J. D. ROBINSON, } Liquidators.
BERAMJI NAOROJI, }
Bombay, 16th June 1866.

IMPERIAL COTTON PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)
ઇમપીરીઅલ કાટન પરેસ કુમપની (લીમીટેડ.)

AN ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at its Office No. 9, Church Gate Steet, at 3 P.M., of MONDAY, the 2nd July 1866, for the transaction of the following business:—
To receive Audited Balance Sheet of the Company up to 31st December 1865;
To elect two Directors in place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election; and,
To appoint an Auditor for the current year, and to fix his remuneration.
By order of the Directors,
MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE SONS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 16th June 1866.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of RUNCHORDASS CANJEE, Hindoo Inhabitant, who lately carried on business as a Merchant in Bombay in partnership with Hunsraz Maljee, under the following names, styles, and firms,—of RUNCHORDASS CANJEE, HUNSRAZ MALJEE, and HUNSRAZ RUNCHORDASS.

WHEREAS the said RUNCHORDASS CANJEE and HUNSRAZ MALJEE having declared themselves UNABLE to PAY their DEBTS, and being desirous that their Estate should be vested in Trustees and liquidated in accordance with the provisions of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, NOTICE is hereby given in pursuance of Section IV. of the said Act, that a MEETING of CREDITORS of the said RUNCHORDASS CANJEE and HUNSRAZ MALJEE will be held at the Office of their Solicitors, Messrs. MACFARLANE and GREEN, Forbes Street, Bombay, on FRIDAY the Twenty-ninth day of June, instant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of proposing Resolutions that the Estate of the said RUNCHORDASS CANJEE and HUNSRAZ MALJEE ought to be wound up under the management of Trustees, and that an application should be made to the High Court for that purpose; and upon such Resolution being adopted, it is proposed that the Meeting should proceed to nominate three or more Trustees for the liquidation of such Estate and to fix the amount or rate of Salary or Remuneration to be paid to such Trustees and the amount of Security (if any) to be given by such Trustees.
MACFARLANE AND GREEN,

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having contracted with the Great Indian Peninsula, and Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railways for the exclusive right of Advertising at all Stations on both lines of Railway, is ready to make arrangements with Advertisers for the exhibition of Placards, (which must be Framed) at any or all Stations on either line.
J. M. MACLEAN.
Bombay Gazette Office, March 22nd.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. IX.—

PUNCH IN INDIA.—ADVERTISEMENTS.
The charge for one insertion of ten lines and under ... Rs. 3
Repetitions will be made at favourable rates.
Bombay Gazette Office, 16th June.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.
By order of the Board,
S. GOLTCHMAN, Acting Secretary.
Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—NOWROJEE DADABHOY & Co., Engineers and Boiler-makers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders, held on the 30th day of May and adjourned to the 1st day of June, and again on the last named day adjourned for one month, will be held at the Offices of the Company in Ash Lane, Rampart Row, at 3 o'clock P.M., on SATURDAY, the 30th June, instant.
By order,
MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co., Secretaries.
Bombay, 15th June 1866.

NAPIER FOUNDRY AND ENGINE WORKS,
FORAS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

D. T. STEWART & Co. beg to notify that they are now prepared to execute all manner of Iron and Brass Castings, to undertake repairs of Marine and other Engines, and to furnish Estimates for the supply of Hydraulic Presses, Pumps, and every description of Machinery.

All Ship work and up-country requirements will receive prompt attention.

Communications to be addressed to the Works, as above, or directed to care of Messrs. JOHN TANNER & Co., No. 12, Meadow Street.
Bombay, 1st June 1866.

THE BOMBAY AND MAHIM FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—A GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Corporation, in 4 Hornby Row, on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of considering the necessity of enforcing payment of the Second Call, and also to declare a Third Call to liquidate the liabilities of the Corporation.
TRIMBUC RAMCHANDRA, Liquidator.
Bombay, 19th June 1866.

A CARD.
MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

KURRACHEE LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a further Call of Rs. 50 (fifty) per Share is payable at the Office of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co. on or before the 30th June. FLEMING & Co.,
Kurrachee, 29th May 1866. Secretaries & Treasurers.

NOTICE.—For registering Servants in employ; for the supply of Servants of all capacities; for Sign Boards and Engravings, &c., &c., apply to
General Commission and [illegible] J. LOWE & Co.,

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.
Medow Street, Established 1850.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes.
Just received a splendid assortment of Gentlemen's Dress and Walking Boots and Shoes.
All orders executed at shortest possible notice.
No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

WESTERN INDIA CLUB.—The next HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will take place at noon on TUESDAY, the 10th of July, 1866.
T. J. HOLLAND, Honorary Secretary.
Western India Club, Poona, 11th June 1866.

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months, Samples and prices may be obtained on application to
AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reilly and Sons, 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.
Cartridge Cases and Wads.
Air-butt Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.
Army Regulation Swords.
AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

EUROPEAN EMPORIUM AND COMMISSION ROOMS—23, Apollo Street.
York Hams.
Salted Salmon and Herrings, in Jars, Tins, and Bottles; Moir's Fresh Herrings and Salmon; Game and Pork Pies; Macaroni and Vermicelli; Jams; Jellies; Sauces; and other Stores.
Also a handsome Park Phaeton, and Grey Arab Horse, with harness, &c.
Outstation orders must be accompanied with a remittance. S. D'ESPERANCE.
Bombay, 26th March 1866.

POONA SEMINARY.—
A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.
For prospectuses apply to
HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

KARSONDASS MADHAVADASS & COMPANY'S ESTATE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that MR. H. B. MACCULLOCH has been appointed MANAGER of this Estate, and we request that all Communications may be addressed to him until further notice.
CHARLES E. BENN, }
R. H. BAKER, }
W. J. BEST, } Trustees.
JAMES HOSSACK, }

WITH reference to the above, CREDITORS of Messrs. KARSONDASS MADHAVADASS AND COMPANY are hereby requested to lodge their CLAIMS, accompanied by the relative Vouchers, with the undersigned; and DEBTORS to the Estate are requested to pay the amount of their DEBTS forthwith.
H. B. MACCULLOCH,
Manager to the Trustees.
Bombay, 20th June 1866.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE"
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER.

"Rich Moire Antique Robes," "Rich Fancy and Plain Silks," "Bonnets," "Mantles," "Hats," "Corsets," "Crinolines," &c., &c.
For Children.—"Blouses," "Pelisses," "Hats," "Hoods," &c., &c.
Wedding and *Mourning orders* promptly complied with every requisite being constantly kept in stock.
Ladies' own Materials made up from 1st March to 1st *November.*
Orders from outstations, to meet with attention, must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a CALL of RUPEES (1,000) ONE THOUSAND per Share has been made by the Board of Directors, and that the same is payable either at the Oriental Bank or at the Registered Office of the Company in Ash Lane, Rampart Row, on the 31st day of May, instant.
MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 2nd May 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, with reference to the above, that the CALL of RUPEES (1,000) ONE THOUSAND per Share therein mentioned, and the payment of which stood over by virtue of a Resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on the 30th of May last, is now declared payable at the Oriental Bank Corporation, Bombay, on the 2nd of July next, the Committee of Inspectors in conjunction with the Board, having arrived at the unanimous conclusion that payment of such Call must be strictly enforced.

On all Calls paid before the 2nd July, Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be allowed.
By order,
MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co., Secretaries.
Bombay, 8th June 1866.

NOTICES.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.
Meadow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

NOTICE.—We beg to intimate that MR. ROBERT WOOD BARKER was admitted a PARTNER in our Firm from the 1st of January last.
GEO. S. KING & Co.
Bombay, 27th June 1866.

NOTICE.—The BHATTIA FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of the above Association will be held on WEDNESDAY the 11th July 1866 at 3 P.M., at the Registered Office of the Association, No. 10 Hummum Street, to confirm the following Resolutions passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held at the place aforesaid on the 21st instant:—

1st. That the above named Association be wound up voluntarily.

2nd. That Messrs. Mooljee Megjee, Shamjee Jadowjee, Eduljee Nousherwanjee, Manager of the Association, and Hurrylall Mohunlall be appointed Liquidators for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the Association and distributing the Assets, and that their remuneration be 3 per cent upon the amount to be distributed by them to be equally divided amongst them.

By order of the Board of Directors,
EDULJEE NOUSHERWANJEE, Manager.
Bombay, 23rd June 1866.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India and in the matter of MANOCKJEE RUTTONJEE, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, who lately carried on business in partnership with NAOROSJEE RUSTOMJEE & Co. as Merchants, and with ATMARAM MADHOWJEE & Co. as Brokers to the Firm of Messrs. ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.

WHEREAS the said MANOCKJEE RUTTONJEE having declared himself unable to pay his Debts, and being desirous that his Estate should be vested in Trustees and liquidated in accordance with the provision of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, NOTICE is hereby given, in pursuance of the said Act, that a MEETING of CREDITORS of the said MANOCKJEE RUTTONJEE will be held at the office of Messrs. CLEVELAND AND PEILE, Parsee Bazaar Street, on TUESDAY the Second Day of July, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of proposing Resolutions that the Estate of the said MANOCKJEE RUTTONJEE ought to be wound up under the management of Trustees, and that an application should be made to the High Court for that purpose; and upon such Resolutions being adopted it is proposed that the Meeting should proceed to nominate Three or more Trustees for the liquidation of such Estate, and to fix the amount or rate of Salary or Remuneration to be paid to such Trustees and the amount of Security (if any) to be given by such Trustees.
CLEVELAND AND PEILE,
Attorneys for Manockjee Ruttonjee.
Bombay, 25th June 1866.

NOTICE FROM THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.—The Public are hereby informed that notifications of vacancy of houses where water is laid on should be accompanied by a request to cut off the water supply, otherwise no remission of water-rate will be granted.
ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, 27th June 1866.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—ALTERATION OF TRAINS.—The Public are respectfully informed that, on and after the 2nd July 1866, the following ALTERATION OF TRAINS will take place:—

DOWN TRAINS.

The Mixed Train now leaving Bombay for Surat at 1 P.M. will leave at 10-15 A.M., and be due in Surat at 9-0 P.M.

The Mixed Train now leaving Surat for Ahmedabad at 6-15 A.M. will leave at 7-30 A.M. and be accelerated.

The Local Train leaving Baroda for Ahmedabad at 7-45 A.M. will be discontinued.

UP TRAINS.

The Mixed Train now leaving Ahmedabad for Surat at 12 noon will leave at 9-30 A.M. and be due in Surat at 6-55 P.M.

The Mixed Train now leaving Surat for Bombay at 6-20 A.M. will leave at 8-0 A.M. and be accelerated.

The Local Train leaving Ahmedabad for Baroda at 4 0 P.M. will be discontinued.

For further particulars see Time Bills.
By order,
J. B. HAYES,
Traffic Manager.
General Offices, Bombay, 27th June 1866.

THE NATIONAL FINANCIAL OF INDIA (LIMITED).—Whereas at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Association duly held on the 12th ult. it was resolved that the Special Resolutions first passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders held on the 29th June last, that the Company be wound up voluntarily and the undersigned were duly appointed Liquidators be confirmed.

Notice is hereby given to all debtors of the said Company forthwith to pay their several debts to the undersigned as such liquidators, and all persons claiming to be creditors of the said Company are hereby required forthwith to forward to the undersigned a statement of their several claims for investigation.
W. CRISTNA SINOY,
NARAYEN SAZBA.
Liquidators National Financial of India (Limited).
Bombay, 5th August 1865.

GRAND FINANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of the above Company will be held, on SATURDAY the 14th July at 3 P.M., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 25 Meadow Street, to confirm the following Resolutions passed at a General Meeting held on the 13th instant:—

1st. That the affairs of the Company be wound up voluntarily.

2nd. That Messrs. Robert Wallace and Pestonjee Dadabhoy be appointed Liquidators. The remuneration of the latter to be the salary drawn by him as Manager, and that of the former to be 2½ per cent. on the amount of Assets realized.

By order,
PESTONJEE DADABHOY, Manager.
Bombay, 14th June 1866.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.—HIGH COURT.—SUIT No. 588 OF 1864.
THUCKER COOVERJEE PRAGJEE........*Plaintiff.*
vs.
DADY CURSETJEE........*Defendant.*
SUIT No. 769 OF 1864.
THUCKER COOVERJEE PRAGJEE........*Plaintiff.*
vs.
DADY CURSETJEE AND JEYBAEE, widow of CURSETJEE COWASJEE, Deceased... } *Defendant.*

It is hereby proclaimed and notified, that (under and by virtue of two Warrants for sale of immovable property, respectively dated the 2nd day of July last, issued out of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, in the above suits) will be put up for sale by Public Auction at the Sheriff's Office in the High Court, on SATURDAY, 30th day of June next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon—

All the Right, Title, and Interest of the abovenamed Defendants of, in, and to all that House situate at Gowalia Tank Road, assessed under No. 8, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on the east by the Sonabaee's Oart, on the west by a public passage, on the north by the Sonabaee's ground, and on the south by the public road, subject to the mortgage claim of JEEVANDASS JUGJEEWENDASS, and without prejudice to the Rights of the Defendant, Jaibaee, widow, the mortgagee.

The sale will extend only to the Right, Title, and Interest of the said Defendants, subject as aforesaid.

For further information apply at the office of the Sheriff of Bombay, or to Messrs. KELLY & Co., the Plaintiff's Attornies.
A. R. SCOBLE, Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 29th May 1866.

SARSAPARILLA.
WILKINSON'S (LATE BRIDGE'S)
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,

PRESCRIBED by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the System from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to the Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied on."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in ¼, ½, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address—
THOMAS WILKINSON (LATE BRIDGE & Co.)
270, REGENT STREET, LONDON.

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from Impaired digestion.
It is not affected by Climate.
No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.
Sold in ⅛, ¼, and ½ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.
An unfailing remedy.
It may be mentioned that those who during the campaign in the Crimea daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.
Sold in ¼ and ½ pint bottles.

AGENTS.

Bombay........ { TREACHER & Co.
{ ROGERS & Co.
Poonah........ { ROGERS & Co.
{ TREACHER & Co.
Kurrachee........ BUDGETT and HUGHES.
Kotree........ BUDGETT and HUGHES.

BENZINE COLLAS.—This preparation is of the greatest use in dissolving out all Greasy Stains from Silks, Cloths, and Wearing Apparel of every description, as also from Furniture, Carpets, &c. However delicate the fabric this liquid will not damage it; and being perfectly neutral, it may be used for removing Grease Stains from valuable Papers and Drawings. For cleaning Gloves it stands unrivalled. Price 1s. 6d.
Wholesale Agents J. SANGER & SON, 150, Oxford Street, London, and all Chemists and Druggists. Observe the name, "COLLAS," all others are counterfeits. Agents for Bombay,—TREACHER & Co.

NOTICES.

In the matter of Act 28 of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of MEER SASSOON MOSES, of Bombay, Israelitish Inhabitant, who lately carried on business in Bombay under the style of M. S. MOSES, and in China under the style of MOSES & Co.

WHEREAS the said MEER SASSOON MOSES having declared himself UNABLE to PAY his DEBTS, and being desirous that his Estate should be vested in Trustees and liquidated in accordance with the provisions of Act 28 of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, NOTICE is hereby given in pursuance of the 4th Section of the said Act, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the said M. S. MOSES will be held at his Office, in Military Square, on MONDAY, 2nd July, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of proposing Resolutions that the Estate of the said M. S. MOSES ought to be wound up under the management of Trustees, and that an application should be made to the High Court for that purpose; and upon such Resolution being adopted it is proposed that the Meeting should proceed to nominate three or more Trustees for the liquidation of such Estate, and to fix the amount or rate of Salary or Remuneration to be paid to such Trustees and the amount of Security (if any) to be given by such Trustees.
KELLY & Co.,
Solicitors for the abovenamed Insolvent.

JAFFER SULLIMAN begs to inform his numerous Patrons and the Public generally that MR. MIDDLETON, the well known Coach Builder of Long Acre and Bromley, Kent, has arrived in Bombay to superintend the entire management of the Carriage Department of his Establishment, and that henceforth, all orders on this branch will receive the benefit of his extensive practical experience.

All favours, large and small, will be attended to with the strictest punctuality and the workmanship guaranteed.

All materials used in the manufacture and repair of Carriages are of the very best quality, and imported direct from England.

THE LONDON JOURNAL.—The best, cheapest, largest, and most beautifully Illustrated Publication ever issued, having a greater circulation than that of any other Periodical in the world. Its Contents embrace the best works of
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and many other Eminent Authors; splendidly Illustrated by the most celebrated Artists, including JOHN GILBERT, KEELEY, HALSWELLE, PRIOR, &c. Also innumerable exciting and agreeable Short Tales; Charming Poems; valuable Educational and Social Essays; interesting Descriptions of the most Remarkable Places in the World, Illustrated by Artists of high standing; thousands of useful Receipts of every kind; numerous Records of Scientific Inventions and Discoveries; Statistics embracing all the principal Official Returns published, of Public Accounts, Population, Emigration, Health, Military, Naval, and Commercial affairs, and much Valuable General Statistical Information; short Miscellaneous Pieces, Editorials of Literary and Historical Interest illustrative of passing events; Extracts from the Books of the Day; Gems of Thought, culled from the works of the Best Writers, in all languages; Witty and Laughable Jokes and Anecdotes, together with a most voluminous personal Correspondence upon every imaginable topic, conveying at once information the most varied and the most extensive.

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The LONDON JOURNAL is always in print.
The LONDON JOURNAL Office, 332, Strand, London.

INDIAN CARRYING COMPANY (LIMITED).—CARTING AGENTS AND CONTRACTORS.—PASSENGER ARRANGEMENTS.—Spring Shigrams and Covered Carts for the conveyance of Passengers proceeding to Agra, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, and Stations on the East Indian Railway are run daily from Boorhanpoor (Lall Baugh Station) to Mhow and Indore in connection with the Bullock Trains from Indore to Agra.

FARES FROM BOORHANPOOR.

	One Shigram with Passenger inside, Servant outside, and 40 lbs. baggage.	One Shigram with 2 Passengers inside, Servant outside, and 80 lbs. baggage.	Covered Cart to hold 4 Passengers or 12 Maunds (1,000 lbs.) luggage.
To Mhow......	Rs. 45	Rs. 60	Rs. 30
,, Indore. ...	,, 50	,, 70	,, 32-8-0.

During the Monsoon 25 per cent. extra.

GOODS ARRANGEMENTS.

The Company undertake the conveyance of Goods and Parcels at through rates from Bombay to the following towns in the three presidencies, viz.:—

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Asserghur, Boorhanpore, Indore, Lall Baugh, Mhow, Munmar, Sholapore, Ahmednugger (via Dhond), Barsee, and Kupperwanjee.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.
MADRAS,

Arcot, Beypore, Bangalore, Bellary, [illegible], Combaconum, Coonoor, Cuddapah, Conjeveram, Calicut, Coimbatore, Herioor, Karicall, Kotagherry, Metapolium, Madura, Mysore, Namcaul, Negapatam, Ootacamund, Ponany, Pothanore, Palghaut, Seringapatam, Sooramungalum, Salem, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Tranquebar, Toomcoor, Vellore, Wallajahpett, Wellington, and Yercand.

BENGAL PRESIDENCY.
CALCUTTA,

Agra, Allygurh, Allahabad, Attock, Benares, Cawnpore, Dewas, Dinapore, Dehlie, Dhurmpore, Ferozepore, Goonah, Gwalior, Ghazeepore, Ghazeeabad, Googranwalla, Goojrat, Hansi, Futteghur, Jullunder, Jhelum, Kalka, Kurnaul, Loodiana, Lucknow, Lahore, Muttra, Mirzapore, Meerutt, Meean Meer, Mooltan, Murree, Nowshera, Peshawur, Patna, Phillour, Roorkee, Rajpore, Rawul Pindee, Shajapore, Seepree, Sirsa, Sealkote, Umritsur, Umballah, Wuzeerabad, Beorah and Fyzabad.

By special arrangement the Company also forward Goods and Parcels to Akola, Ahmedabad, Bhownuggur, Deesa, Dhoolia, Malligaum, Kurrachee, Khundwah, Neemuch, Nusseerabad, Seroor, Sattara, Hoomnabad, Secunderabad, Hydrabad, Beejapore, Budnaira, Oomrawuttee, Nagpoor, and Kamptee.

The Company undertake the Cartage of Goods to and from the Railway Stations at Barsee, Dhond, Shelapore, Boorhanpoor, and Bombay at reasonable rates.

Furniture and merchandize of every description removed from one part of the town of Bombay to another by English Spring Vans or Platform Trollies. Spring Van with pair of Bullocks and Driver let out at the rate of Rs. 6 per day.

Goods received at Up-country Stations and despatched to England via the Cape or Egypt, and Goods consigned from England to the Company's care, will be cleared and despatched to Up-country Stations without delay.

Further particulars regarding the Company's rates and arrangements may be obtained on application to
LOUIS S. MOSS, Acting Manager.
Offices Bombay, 20 Grant Road, (opposite the Theatre).
Branch Office, 1, Hornby Row, Fort.

ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS, RUSK and SCOTCH BUNS in TINS, received by each Overland Steamer.

BREAKFAST BACON, HAM & CHEESE—Received by each Overland Steamer:—
Double Gloster.
Somerset.
Wiltshire.
Berkley. } At Rs. 1½ per lb. in cut.
Chedder.
Albert.
Stilton.
Wiltshire Streaky Bacon.
Westphalia and York Hams, in Canvas.
Cumberland, Wiltshire, and York Hams.
Tongues, Bath Chops, Poultry and Game, Fish and Soups, with such other provisions as will not bear a Cape voyage, the undersigned having made suitable arrangements with the P. and O. Company's London Manager to meet this, and by way of novelty.
Mutton Hams in Canvas.
Cured Side Mutton in cut.
And Bayonne Hams.

CHEESE STANDS of various patterns.

CLARET-JUGS, assorted sizes and patterns.

TIN BONNET BOXES and BULLOCK TRUNKS of sizes.

A LARGE SELECTION of Parrot and Canary Bird Cages now being landed.
TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

TO PARENTS IN INDIA.

ENGLISH EDUCATION.

MALVERN COLLEGE.

PRESIDENT AND VISITOR,
THE LORD BISHOP OF WORCESTER.
HEAD MASTER.
The Rev. ARTHUR FABER, M.A.,
Late Fellow and Tutor of New College, Oxford.
ASSISTANT MASTERS.
Rev. C. McDOWALL, M.A., University College, Oxford.
Rev. F. R. DREW, M.A., Sid. Sus. College, Cambridge.
Rev. W. H. MADDOCK, M.A., St. John's College, Oxford.
Rev. E. RUDD, M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge, &c., &c., &c.

THIS COLLEGE is founded on the MODEL of the GREAT PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

THE SONS OF GENTLEMEN are educated at a moderate cost, and THE PUPILS ARE PREPARED for OXFORD or CAMBRIDGE, and for all Military and Civil Service Examinations.

There are SCHOLARSHIPS OF CONSIDERABLE VALUE attached to the College, to be held either in the College or at the Universities.

The Pupils, if not resident in Malvern, are boarded with the ASSISTANT MASTERS, subject to the approval of the Head Master.

Terms for Tuition, £25 per Annum; for Board at Masters' Houses, £60.

Full information on application to Henry Aldrich, Esq., the Secretary, and Prospectuses can be obtained of the Agents of Messrs. SMITH, ELDER, & Co., in either of the Presidencies, or of Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.

WANTED.

WANTED, by a qualified young [illegible] EMPLOYMENT in either of the undermentioned capacities, viz., PRESS CORRECTOR or EXAM[illegible] MANAGING or CORRESPONDING CLERK [illegible] situation where a knowledge of drafting letters [illegible] rally superintending the work of subordinate Clerks [illegible] quired. Apply to "S. F. P.," *Bombay Gazette.*

A GENTLEMAN, in receipt of regular Consignments, wishes to meet with a NATIVE or PARSEE PARTNER with Capital to assist in establishing an AUCTION or OFFICE BUSINESS. Address "M.," Office of this Paper.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, an airy BUNGALOW at [illegible] opposite the Observatory. Apply to
N. SORABJEE [illegible]
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission [illegible]

TO LET, the premises in Rampart [illegible] lately occupied by Messrs. Cardwell, Parr [illegible] Apply to
THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN [illegible]
Bombay, 11th June 1866.

TO LET, a large BUNGALOW, at [illegible] poogly, lately occupied by Colonel Sh[illegible] particulars apply at the Office of the [illegible] Reclamation Company (Limited), Elphinstone [illegible] at the Office of the Chief Engineer, Frere Land.

TO LET, the OFFICES in Military [illegible] facing Meadow Street, lately vacated by [illegible] Rs. 250.
MACCULLOCH, JOHN [illegible]
Bombay, 30th April 1866.

TO LET, a large tile roofed quadr[illegible] SHED, on the property of the Mazagon [illegible] Reclamation Company (Limited), capable of [illegible] about 300 Bullocks. For Rent and Terms apply to the Traffic Office at the Powder Works Bunder.

TO LET, a large and comfortable BUNGALOW, with Upper Floor, Outhouses and Stable, suitable for a large Family, or 2 or 3 Bachelors, situate at Byculla, and next to the Victoria Gardens. For particulars apply to
No. 5, Church Gate Street, Fort. B. F. CAMA.

TO LET, several OFFICES and GODOWNS. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

OFFICES TO LET.—Two ROOMS suitable for Merchants' Offices on the first floor of the Building in Elphinstone Circle, now occupied by the undersigned. Apply to the
LONDON ASIATIC AND AMERICAN Co. (LD.)

TO LET, a neat small OFFICE, containing 2 Rooms, in Apollo Street. Rent Rs. 60 per month. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO BE LET, a large comfortable and commodious BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, close to the sea, in excellent order. For particulars apply to the undersigned at Mr B. H. CAMA's Office.
Bombay, 5th June 1866. J. L. BRODIE.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, the HOUSE lately vacated by H. COKE, Esq., commanding splendid view of the whole Island and Harbour, being highest on the Hill. Apply to COWASJEE JEHANGHIER.

TO LET, 42 BUNGALOWS, as follows:—7 on Malabar Hill, 5 at Colaba, 1 at Tardeo, 5 on Pundora Hill, 3 at Mazagon, 4 at Girgaum, [illegible] Cumbala, 5 at Grant Road, 1 at Chinchpoogly, and 1 at Naigaum. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

FOR SALE.

TUDOR'S ICE HOUSE.—A few Barrels of superior American FLOUR, *Richland* brand, for sale. We deliver at any of the Bunders FREE OF CHARGE.

GLASS ICE JUGS, for Champagne and Claret Cup of sizes, 1 quart and 2 quarts.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

BOOTS! BOOTS!! BOOTS!!! for the Monsoon.—A fresh stock of every description of BOOTS (double soles, and double toes, screws) by Dawson and Son, to hand per Overland Mail.
30 Meadow Street. J. BURN, Tailor, &c.

FOR SALE, STONE BALLAST on board the French Barque "MARIE," ready to deliver if any Commander of the Ship will require to purchase. Apply to Capt. COULON, or EDULJEE and RUSTOMJEE, French Dubash, Oak Lane, No. 1.

FOR SALE, at Poona,
A handsome Grey Arab Charger, 8 off, 14-3; carries a Lady ... ... [illegible]
A handsome Chesnut Arab Charger, 6 off, 1[illegible] also a good Lady's Horse ... ... [illegible]
A handsome Australian Charger [illegible]
The above are the property of Colonel Prior, H. M.'s 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, about proceeding to England.
Apply to R. FELL & SON,
Poona, 23rd June 1866. Commission Agents.

GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON, ex "ROHILLA," from Clyde.
The undersigned are now prepared to execute orders for the above at *moderate* rates.
Just received Overland, a few
EXTINCTEMS,
or patent self-acting Fire Engines. Price, complete with 10 charges, from Rs. 60 to Rs. 140, according to size.
The Hercules Fire Insurance Company are now prepared to allow 15 per cent. Discount to all insurers who have L'Extincteur on their premises.
Pamphlets containing opinions of the Press and other particulars to be had on application.
FLETCHER AND MITCHELL.
Metal Mart, 7th June 1866.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS, BURMAH CHEROOTS, COCONADA CHEROOTS of very fine quality. ROGERS & Co., Chemists, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Just landed ex *Rangoon*—
Ten Cases (1,00,000) No. 2 MANILLA CHEROOTS, in excellent condition. Apply to BLACKWELL & Co.
Bombay, 27th June 1866.

TO BE SOLD, with their engagements, the following RACE HORSES, in Training:—
1. G. A. H. "Prince Albert"—engaged in Bedouins' Cup, Kurrachee, Poona St. Leger, and Poona City Merchants' Purse.
2. G. A. G. "Multum in Parvo"—engaged in Bombay Merchants' Cup, Poona.
3. N. G. A. H. "Life's a Shadow"—5 years—a maiden engaged in Derby and Poona Merchants' Cup and Bedouins' Cup, Kurrachee.
4. I. G. A. C. "Charles Edward"—4 years—engaged in Poona St. Leger and Bedouins' Cup, Kurrachee.
The above are sound, and will be disposed of at a moderate price to ensure a ready sale.
For particulars apply to MR. T. GINGER, Bombay.

FOR SALE, by order of the Trustees of MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGUR, the following valuable PROPERTIES:—
1. A piece of Land at Worlee, containing about 17,280 square yards, with a stone-built upper-roomed Bungalow.
2. A piece of Land at Tardeo, containing about 6,331 square yards.
3. A piece of Land at Tardeo, containing about 8,450 square yards.
4. A piece of Land at Bellasis Road, containing about 29,049 square yards.
5. A piece of Land at Bellasis Road, containing about 1,482 square yards.
6. A piece of Land at Bellasis Road, containing about 23,615 square yards.
7. A piece of Land at Chinchpoogly, containing about 10,935 square yards.
The Title-deeds may be seen on application at No. 6 Elphinstone Circle, where offers for the Properties will be received.
G. R. WILSON,
Manager for Merwanjee Nusserwanjee's Trustees.
Bombay, 21st June 1866.

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CRAMP, AGUE, FEVER, RHEUMATISM, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, COUGH, &c.—The Original CHLORODYNE, invented by RICHARD FREEMAN, Pharmaceutist, is allowed to be one of the greatest discoveries of the present century, and is largely employed by the most eminent Medical Men, in hospital and private practice, in all parts of the globe, and is justly considered to be a remedy of intrinsic value and of varied adaptability, possessing most valuable properties and producing curative effects quite unequalled in the whole *materia medica.*

It rapidly relieves pain, from whatever cause, will be found to allay the irritation of fever, to soothe the system under exhausting diseases, and to give sleep without producing any one of the unpleasant feelings so commonly arising from the use of opiates.

In CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA, and DYSENTERY, its effects are most signal; conclusive evidence of the value of it, in these affections, is afforded by the following from

The Right Honourable EARL RUSSELL, who graciously transmitted to the Inventor of Chlorodyne, Mr. R. FREEMAN, and to the Royal College of Physicians of London, the following:—

Extract of a Despatch from Acting-Consul W[illegible] Manilla, Sept. 17th, 1864:—

"The remedy most efficacious in its effects (in [illegible] Cholera) has been found to be CHLORODYNE, [illegible] a small quantity given to me by Dr. [illegible] several lives."

Numerous Testimonials from the m[illegible] bers of the Medical Profession, enclos[illegible] also full and explicit Directions [illegible] the Inventor, RICHARD FREEMAN, [illegible] Park Road, London, S. [illegible] and 1¼ oz, 2s. 9d. each [illegible]

CAUTION.—Beware of [illegible] tions. The genuine [illegible] Stamp, outside [illegible] FREEMAN'S [illegible] CHLORODYNE. [illegible] stitute.

To be obtained in Bomba[illegible] and Kurrachee, Mooltan, &c[illegible]

[COMME]RCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

[M]arket opened with an active demand [for Ma]sonics, which rose from 575 to 615 [and] 590 per share; Back Bays close at [no]minal; Elphinstones, new, do. 40; Victorias 1,040; Old Financials 14; [Gover]nment Securities:—Fours 88½; Fives 105; [Public Wo]rks Loan 102½; Fives-and-half 109½ [st]eady.

[BOMBAY] DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE

Terms.	Rates.
6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.
Do. do.	2s. 1d. to 2s. 1½d.
Do. do.	2s. 1¼d. to 2s. 1½d.
At sight	100
30 days' sight	99¾
30 Do. do.	98½
30 Do. do.	99
30 Do. do.	213 to 214

BANKS.

Names.	Rates.
Agra Bank	No quotation.
Alliance Bank	40 dis nom.
Asiatic Bank Corptn	15 per share.
Asiatic New Issue	20 per share.
Bank of Bengal	3,900 per share.
Bank of India	(o. & n.) 95 dis.
Bank of Bombay	37 p ct dis.
Bombay City Bank	20 per share.
Bombay Pres. Bank	45 p ct dis.
Bombay Trading & Banking Association	74 p ct dis.
Brokers Banking Company	40 p ct dis.
Central Bank	23 per share.
Chartered Bank of India & China	9 p ct dis.
China Bank	10 per share.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China	2 p ct prem.
Commercial Bank	Rs. 100 per share nom.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	Nominal.
Delhi and London	28 p ct pm. nm.
East Indian Bank	70 p ct dis.
Imperial Banking and Trading Co.	28 p ct dis.
Indian Peninsula London & China Bk.	33 p share.
London & Bombay B.	Rs. 3 p share.
Madras Bank	50 p ct pm.
National Bank of India	210 per share.
Oriental Bank Cor	5 p ct pm.
Royal Bank of India	45 per share.
Scinde Punjaub and Delhi Bank	25 p ct pm nm.
Guzerat Bank	20 dis.

LAND COMPANIES.

Names.	Rates.
Back Bay Reclamation Co.	2,300 p. share nm.
Elphinstone Land Co.	700 per share.
New Do.	40 per share.
Fore Land Co.	100 per share.
Household Land Investment Co.	300 per share
Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	100 per share.
Port Canning	100 per share.
United Victoria & Colaba Land Co.	1,040 per share.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

Names.	Rates.
Bombay Ship Co.	No quotations.
Coast and River Steam Nav Co.	No quotations.
Bombay Landing & Shipping Co.	925 per share.
Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co.	No quotations.
Prince of W. Ship Co.	No quotations.
Viegas Patent Slip & Foundry Co.	228 per share.
Union Shipping Co. Limited	No quotations.
Western India Ship Co.	No quotations.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Rates.
Bombay Contract and Building Co.	No quotations.
Bonded Warehouse	No quotations.
Treacher & Co. (Ld.)	No quotations.
Goa Coffee Co.	No quotations.
Bombay Gas Co.	No quotations.
East India Cotton Agency	No quotations.
Khandeish Farming Co.	No quotations.
United Mercantile Trading Co. (Ld)	No quotations.
Bombay Oil Works Co. (Limited)	No quotations.
Victoria Patent Brick Co. (Ld)	No quotations.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Sicca Rs. Transfer Loans		Rs. 87
" " Sicca " Loan 1832-33		" 93
" " Co.'s " 1835-36		
" " " " 1842-43		" 88½
" " " " 1854-55		
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan 1856-57		" 105
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55		" 102½
Five and a half per cent.		" 109½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-3-0
Bank of England Notes	10
Spanish Dollars	225
Carolus	290
Mexican Dollars	220
German Crowns	210
Five-Franc Pieces	223
Bar Silver	106½
Gold Leaf	15-4-1

PRICE CURRENT, 28th June 1866.

	Rs. Per candy.
[Cott]on at Colaba	
[Dholl]era	285 to 290
[Bhow]nuggur and Mowa (New)	290 to 295
[Jumb]oosur and Broach (New)	280 to 285
[Oomrawutt]ee (New)	230 to 235
[illegible] (New)	230 to 235
[illegible]	310 to 315
Hinghunghat (New)	310 to 315
Oomrawuttee Achola (New)	290 to 295

MILITARY.

DEPARTURE.—JUNE 28TH.

LeMessurier, Lieutenant R., Royal Horse Artillery, to join, to Kirkee.

GARRISON ORDERS.

By Colonel Wilby.

Bombay, Thursday, 28th June.

Captain Renshaw, of the 6th Dragoons, has obtained leave to proceed to England by the Overland route on medical certificate.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

Bombay Castle, 27th June, 1866.

[illegible]

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 26th June.

[illegible]

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Bombay Castle, 27th June 1866.

[illegible]

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

[illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE, in the Harbour, Cases of Jules Robin's BRANDY; Cases of fresh SALMON in Tins; Bolts Canvass. Apply to Messrs. HORMUSJEE and JAMSETJEE, New Victoria Building, Fort.

NOTICE.—We hereby give Notice that MR. WILLIAM FELTON PEEL has been admitted a PARTNER in our Firm as from the 2nd day of July next.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co.

Bombay, 29th June, 1866.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW in Poona, from the 1st of July to the 1st November, containing Dining, Drawing, 6 Bed and 2 Bath Rooms, Stables, &c., suitable for 2 families or 6 Bachelors, in an excellent situation. Apply "C. C.," *Gazette* Office.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited for unloading 413 Tons of TEAK LOGS and SCANTLINGS from the Barque *John Renton*, now lying at Tuticorin, and conveying the same to Bombay. Tenders to be addressed to JAMES FREEMAN, Contractor, Chinchpoogly.

NOTICE.—LOST, between the Office of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. to Borah Bazar Street, a signed set of BILL of LADING of 100 Bales Gunny, per *Indomitable*. Any one who brings the same to RAGOO JAIRAJ, at the Office of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., will be handsomely rewarded. Public are hereby cautioned against negociating the same.

NOTICE.—NEW CERTIFICATES of SHARES of the Apollo Press Company (Limited) can now be obtained at the Registered Office of the Company, in exchange for old Certificates of the Apollo Cotton Press Company.

REMINGTON & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers,
Apollo Press Company (Limited).

FOR SALE, a large WIND MILL, quite new, received in August last from Messrs. GWYNNE & Co. of London; to be seen at the Water Works' Stores, opposite the Victoria Gardens, Parell Road.

A tracing of the above can be seen, and further particulars learnt, at the Office of the Municipal Executive Engineer during office hours.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Bombay, Municipal Commissioner's Office, June, 1866.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—TO CONTRACTORS, PLUMBERS, &c.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to the 5th proximo, for supplying, laying, and fitting WATER PIPES on the Company's premises at Tardeo.

Full particulars can be obtained from the Acting Chief Resident Engineer at his Office at Grant Road.

C. CURREY, Agent.
General Offices, Grant Road, 28th June 1866.

CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE'S TRUST ESTATE.—TO LET, in Cursetjee Furdoonjee's Building, Elphinstone Circle, two APARTMENTS on the ground floor, admirably adapted as a front and back Shop. Also, the THIRD and ATTIC FLOOR of the Building, together as a Dwelling-house or separately as Offices. For further particulars apply to

JOHN L. SCOTT,
Bombay, 28th June 1866. Manager to Trustees.

THE ESTATE OF DOSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co., of BOMBAY.—In pursuance of the Order of the High Court, dated the 26th instant, confirming the Resolutions passed by the MEETING of CREDITORS held on the 20th instant, all DEBTORS to the above Estate are required to pay forthwith to the undersigned the AMOUNTS DUE by them, and all CREDITORS of the Estate are requested to forward a STATEMENT of their CLAIMS, with Vouchers, to the same.

W. H. PEILE,
H. WILSON,
DAMODUR HEERJEE,
Trustees to the Estate of Dosabhoy Merwanjee and Company.
Bombay, 28th June 1866.

NOTICE.—THE ORIENTAL FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of the above Association will be held in the Office of the Association, No. 7 Church Gate Street, Fort, on THURSDAY the 19th July, 1866, at 3 P. M., at which the following Resolutions will be submitted to the Meeting:—

I.—That this Association be wound up voluntarily.

II.—That Liquidators be appointed and their remuneration fixed.

By order of the Board,
GEO. W. PEREIRA, Manager.
Bombay, 29th June 1866.

VIEGAS PATENT SLIP AND FOUNDRY COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—At an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of the Viegas Patent Slip and Foundry Company (Limited), held on the 28th June 1866, at the Office of Messrs. CURSETJEE NUSSERWANJEE CAMA & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Mr. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama in the Chair, it was proposed by Mr. Vinaeckrow Juggonathjee Sunkersett, seconded by Mr. Pestonjee Dhunjeebhoy, and carried unanimously,—That Mr. Cooverjee Coyajee be appointed Auditor in place of Mr. Rustomjee Framjee Meta, deceased.

CURSETJEE NUSSERWANJEE CAMA, Chairman.
Bombay, 28th June 1866.

GRANULATED CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.—Expected to arrive shortly a large consignment of the above really delicious preparation, and with which every Family should at all times be supplied.

Residents up country will find it invaluable as a light, elegant, and palatable Saline Draught. Each bottle is labelled with full directions for use.

Prices—Terms Cash—A discount allowed to large consumers:—

Bishop's make, 1 lb. Bottles	Rs. 3	each.
Do. do. small do.	" 9	per dozen.
Squire's do. Capsuled, 1 lb. Bottles	" 3	each.
Do. do. do. small do.	" 9	per dozen.

Orders will be registered for any quantity by

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

OIL AND PAINT.—Messrs. THOMAS HUBBUCK & SONS' Patent.—The undersigned has now landed ex *Zelandia*, and in course of landing per *Veruna*, consignments of Hubbuck and Sons' superior BOILED LINSEED OIL, &c., and PAINTS of the following Colours, viz.

Green	in Iron Kegs of	28	lbs. each.
Blue	" "	28	"
Red	" "	28	"
Yellow	" "	28	"
Black	" "	28	"
ALSO,			
White Zinc	in Iron Kegs of	28	lbs. each.
" "	" "	58	"
Ground W. Lead	" "	28	"
" "	" "	56	"
Red Lead	" "	56	"

Patent Boiled Linseed Oil in Drums of 5 Gallons each.
Alum, Lump, in Barrels of about 3 cwt. each, nett.

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of JAVERILALL UMIASHUNKER, trading in Bombay in the name of JAVERILALL UMIASHUNKER and COMPANY.

WHEREAS the said JAVERILALL UMIASHUNKER, trading as aforesaid, is UNABLE to PAY his DEBTS, [illegible] … to the provisions of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, NOTICE is hereby given … a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the said JAVERILALL UMIASHUNKER will be held at the Office of Messrs. KEIR, … on THURSDAY … at 3 o'clock in the afternoon … JAVERILALL UMIASHUNKER … should be … [illegible]

KEIR, RAMSDEN, & PRESCOT.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of DHUNJEEBHOY EDULJEE and DHUNJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitants, who lately carried on business in Bombay as Merchants, under the style of DHUNJEEBHOY EDULJEE and COMPANY.

IN pursuance of Advertisements which appeared in the *Bombay Gazette*, the *Times of India*, the *Bombay Jam-i-Jamshed*, and the *Bombay Summachar*, of the 26th and 27th days of June 1866, a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the said DHUNJEEBHOY EDULJEE and DHUNJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE … [illegible]

H. WILSON, Chairman.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of HENRY BEDFORD SLEEMAN and NEVILLE PERCY PLANTE … [illegible]

WHEREAS the said HENRY BEDFORD SLEEMAN and NEVILLE PERCY PLANTE having declared themselves UNABLE to PAY their DEBTS … [illegible]

CHAPPLE AND CLEARY,
Solicitors for H. B. Sleeman & Co.
15, Meadow Street, 28th June 1866.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned—

Moet and Chandon's finest quality Champagne, quarts		Rs. 40	0
Do. do.	pints, per 2 doz.	" 42	0
Page and Loft's Port, quarts		" 24	0
20,000 Cavitas, ex *Rangoon*	per 1,000	" 49	0
40,000 No. 2 Manilla Cheroots	"	" 30	0
10,000 Luncha Cheroots	"	" 13	0
Wooden Overland Chairs, a new patent, each		" 8	8

A consignment of Carriage and Door Mats.

J. A. BROWN & Co.
28th June 1866.

THE VICTORIA FINANCE AND BULLION ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).

ધી વીકટોરીઆ ફાઈનાનચ એન બુલીઅન આશોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

धी वीकटोरीया फीनानस यंड बुलीयन आसोसीयशन (लीमीटेड.)

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Victoria Finance and Bullion Association (Limited) will be held at the Office of the Association, No. 2, Armenian Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th July 1866, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the transaction of the following business:—

I. To receive the Report of the Liquidators.

II. To take the opinion of the Shareholders as to the advisability of selling the Effects and Outstandings of the Company.

By order of the Liquidators,
BHAISHANKER NANABHAI, Manager.
Bombay, 28th June 1866.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of NAVALCHUND NANCHUND, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, who lately carried on business in Bombay as NAVALCHUND NANCHUND.

IN pursuance of Advertisements which appeared in the *Bombay Gazette*, the *Times of India*, the *Bombay Jam-i-Jamshed*, and the *Bombay Summachar* of the 21st and 28th days of June 1866, a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the said NAVALCHUND NANCHUND, who traded under the said style of NAVALCHUND NANCHUND, was held on the 28th day of June 1866, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in the Office of Messrs. MACFARLANE and GREEN, No. 5, Forbes Street, and the following Resolutions were adopted by the Meeting:—

1. That Mr. Macfarlane do take the Chair.

2. That the Estate of the said Navalchund Nanchund should be wound up under the management of Trustees, and that an application should be made to the Court for the purpose under Act XXVIII. of 1865.

3. That Messrs. Charles Iggulden, Alexander Thompson, and P. E. Bender be appointed Trustees for the liquidation of the said Estate under the said Act, and that the Remuneration to the Trustees be fixed at two and half per cent. upon the Assets recovered, and that no Security be required from the said Trustees.—Dated this 28th day of June 1866.

JOHN MACFARLANE, Chairman.

In the matter of the Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of ATMARAM MADHOWJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, who lately carried on business in his own name as Merchant in Bombay, and was formerly carrying on business in partnership with one Ragoonath Wittoba, as Merchants and Brokers to Messrs. A. C Brice and Company, under the style and firm of ATMARAM MADHOWJEE and COMPANY.

WHEREAS the said ATMARAM MADHOWJEE having declared himself UNABLE to PAY his DEBTS, and being desirous that his Estate should be vested in Trustees and liquidated in accordance with the provisions of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, NOTICE is hereby given in pursuance of the Fourth Section of the said Act, that a MEETING of CREDITORS of the said ATMARAM MADHOWJEE will be held at his Office, in Forbes Street, Bombay, on THURSDAY the Fifth day of July, instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of proposing Resolutions that the Estate of the said ATMARAM MADHOWJEE ought to be wound up under the management of Trustees, and that an application should be made to the High Court for that purpose; and upon such Resolutions being adopted, it is proposed that the Meeting should proceed to nominate three or more Trustees for the liquidation of such Estate, and to fix the amount or rate of Salary or Remuneration to be paid to such Trustees and the amount of Security (if any) to be given by such Trustees.

CLEVELAND AND PEILE,
Attorneys to Atmaram Madhowjee.
Bombay, 28th June 1866.

CALENDAR—JUNE—JULY 1866.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Gun.
			h. m.	h. m	h. m.	h. m.	
Fri.	29	Civil [illegible] at 4?p.m.	5 23	6 39	11 46	—	27th June 1866. Time 8h. 2?m. 29s. 7.
Sat.	30	Moon passes 5° 9' N of Jupiter at 7-54 A.M.	5 27	6 39	0 [illegible]	0 23	
Sun.	1	5th Sunday after Trinity.	5 27	6 40	0 40	0 53	
Mon.	2	Venus sets at 8-49 P.M.	5 27	6 40	1 17	1 35	
Tues.	3	Day breaks at 4-44 A.M.	5 28	6 40	1 53	2 15	
Wed.	4	Sun in Apogee at 8-39 A.M.	5 28	6 40	2 36	2 58	
Thurs.	5	Twilight ends at 7-19 P.M.	5 28	6 40	3 23	3 49	

"PUNCH IN INDIA,"

A NEW ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY PUBLICATION.

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NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN ROSCHONE is authorised to Sign Bills and Recover Monies on account of this Office during the temporary absence of Mr. CHARMAN. J. M. MACLEAN.

Bombay Gazette, June 9th, 1866.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	June 18	KURRACHEE	June 23
AGRA	June 21	LAHORE	June 16
ALLAHABAD	June 21	LONDON	June 4
AUSTRALIA	June 3	MAURITIUS	May 20
ALEXANDRIA	June 11	MADRAS	June 22
BANGALORE	June 23	MALTA	June 10
CALCUTTA	June 20	MEERUT	June 19
CAPE	Mar. 15	OOTACAMUND	June 16
CEYLON	June 1	OUDH	June 20
COCHIN	May 26	PENANG	June 9
DELHI	June 21	PUNJAUB	June 16
FRANCE	June 5	SUEZ	June 12
HONGKONG	May 30	SINGAPORE	June 7

*** *Our Poona and Ahmedabad Subscribers are informed that on and after the 1st of July their copies of the "Gazette" will be forwarded to them through the Post Office instead of through local Agents.*

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1866.

WHETHER the cause be apathy, stupid indifference, veneration for authority, or what it may, the native of India is not easily provoked either to an assertion of his rights or to a complaint of his wrongs. We can conceive nothing more mischievous, harrassing, and irrational than the restrictions which are imposed by our Customs laws to the free navigation of our coasts, and nevertheless they may remain uncorrected for the next half century before any one interested in their amendment ventures to take the initiative in the matter.

The whole coasting trade, as far as we are concerned with it, may be described under two heads:—

I. The interportal trade, or traffic between one British port and another.

II. The foreign trade, or traffic between a British and a foreign port.

The interportal trade being a free trade, whence, it may be asked, arises the necessity for any restrictions on that trade? Why should not the master of a coasting vessel proceeding, say, from Bombay to Surat embark his goods from some appointed bunder without a Custom House order or permit for every package he ships? Why, on the completion of his shipments, should he furnish to the Bombay Custom House a statement of his cargo and a copy of the same statement to the Surat Custom House? And why should he not land his cargo at its destination without a previous formal permission to do so from the Surat Custom House, and without the worry and annoyance of a formal examination of his cargo? In theory these formalities are supposed to provide a necessary check against the possible landing at a foreign port of any portion of a cargo shipped for a British port. A very little reflection, however, will show that this is but a delusion. It is obvious that no check on the coasting trade which does not contemplate a calculation at the ports of export and import of the weight or measure of the produce in transit [would be] an efficient check, [and su]ch check is impracticable; it would require at least twice the present establishment; it cannot therefore be attempted, and we do not recommend the making of any such attempt. But what we demand is this, and we demand it on behalf of common sense—Of what use can it be on any vessel leaving Bombay for Surat to count the packages in her at each of these ports, when, in proceeding on such a voyage, nothing could be easier than to discharge half her cargo at the foreign port of Damaun, and nevertheless to land at Surat a number of packages exactly corresponding with the number shipped at Bombay, though of course considerably smaller packages?

Moreover it seems to be entirely overlooked, that the strictest examination and scrutiny of the cargo of a coasting vessel can be no safeguard against her deviating from her voyage for the purpose of landing the whole of that cargo at a foreign port. It is clear that the only measure which can protect the revenue from frauds of this description is that which one of the sections of the Customs Act of 18[6]3 contemplates, viz., a deposit in money pending the production at the port of departure of a certificate of the vessel's due arrival with all her cargo at the British port for which she obtained a clearance. But the enforcement of that clause would occasion an amount of annoyance and obstruction which even an exciseman would scruple to inflict on the public, and it is consequently brought into force, we believe, in only very exceptional cases. We do not recommend its being enforced oftener than it is. But we demand again, in the name of common sense,—Why trouble yourself with devising checks against the surreptitious removal at a foreign port of *some portion* of the cargo of a coasting vessel while no check exists which can deter the vessel from landing the whole of her cargo at a foreign port?

Do the existing restrictions then on the coasting trade answer any useful purpose? Parties interested in the maintenance of the existing system, reduced to the last extremity of argument, will tell us that they are needed for "statistical purposes." Well, we confess that, if the present restrictions were abolished, the Commissioner of Customs at Bombay would, perhaps, be without data for that section of his Annual Trade Report which shows, or professes to show, the quantity and value of the trade of the several British ports. We apprehend, however, but small inconvenience from the absence of the usual figured statements on this subject. The great yellow volume which from time to time at a rough guess tells us of the extent of the traffic between the coast and the Deccan through the Concan ports, and tells us nothing of the same traffic by the G. I. P. lines of railway; which tells us of the traffic between other provinces and Guzerat through the British ports in that province, and tells us nothing of the same traffic through the foreign ports or by the B. B. and C. I. Railway—the volume, we say, which gives us these imperfect statistics, gives us information which is of but little value, and which can easily be spared.

The most singular circumstance in respect to the existing arrangements is that while elaborate and expensive (though as we have shown ineffectual) checks and counter-checks are in operation for the protection of the revenue from the foreign coasting trade, that revenue itself is worse than valueless. In a letter dated the 11th July 1864, which was addressed to Mr. Inverarity by one of his Assistants in Guzerat, and which was published with the Customs Report of that year, we find the following remarkable facts and figures:—

> "From a memorandum which I append it will be seen that the annual cost of the Customs Establishments of this division is about Rs. 76,718. The revenue in 1863-64, exclusive of transit duties in foreign territory, which are farmed, and are therefore realized independently of Customs Establishments, amounted to Rs. 85,577, so that the cost of collection according to these figures has been 89½ per cent. But the case is, I submit, still worse. The amount Rs. 85,577 includes the realizations from Port Dues (Rs. 29,150), an item which ought strictly, I think, to be excluded. No special establishment is required for these dues, which are collected by the ordinary Customs Establishments which existed prior to the introduction of the tax. And the revenue from this source, in the absence of Customs Establishments for its collection, as at present, at each separate port might, it will readily be conceived, be equally obtained under such modification in the present mode of assessing the tax as would admit of greater centralization in the arrangements for its collection.
>
> | Revenue. | Charges. | Percentage. |
> |---|---|---|
> | Rs. 56,127 | 76,718 | 136½ |
>
> Deducting the item of Port Dues would bring [the revenue] of the Northern Division to Rs. 56,127, and the percentage cost of charges to revenue, as shown in the margin, would be Rs. 136½.
>
> Is a revenue which costs 136½ per cent. or even 89½ per cent. for collection worth collecting at all? If the duties must not be given up, is it absolutely necessary that to insignificant ports like those in Guzerat should be scrupulously applied complicated Customs arrangements which have been devised to meet the requirements of an advanced commercial prosperity, and which here must unavoidably entail an expense utterly disproportionate to the revenue? Is there any good and sufficient reason why there should not be a legislative enactment authorizing the Governor in Council to exempt from the operation of the general Customs laws petty continental ports of small revenue; to make for the collection of such revenue in each case such arrangements as to him may seem expedient; and to reduce at his discretion the rates of import and export duty and port tax leviable at any such port?"

Mr. Inverarity's comments on the foregoing begin with a sneer at his Assistant. We shall let that pass as not being our affair. We shall pass over also the Commissioner's notice of a supposed error on the part of his Assistant "in including port dues in his calculations." It is obvious that no error was committed, for alternative calculations are given including and excluding port dues from the revenue, and nothing can be plainer than that the latter calculation, which Mr. Inverarity thinks the correct one, tells the more effectively in support of his Assistant's argument. The only reason which Mr. Inverarity assigns for his opposition to the reforms suggested by his Assistant is contained in the following passage:—"The Customs establishments on a coast which has very little foreign trade of its own, and which is in close proximity to a port which possesses a most extensive foreign trade, are as much of a preventive as of a fiscal character, and were they withdrawn the revenues of the large port of realization would be greatly endangered, while no means of recording the free trade with the coast would be available."

We entirely dissent from Mr. Inverarity's opinion as to the reasons for the maintenance of Customs establishments at our ports on the coast. It is absurd to suppose that the imperfect trade statistics, obtained by means of these establishments, can be worth the smallest fraction of the expense of their entertainment, and it is equally absurd to suppose that they are required for the purpose of checking the diversion to the coast of the trade between Bombay and ports beyond the continent of India. Customs establishments on our coast, as elsewhere, are clearly employed for the collection of revenue, and when the collection of that revenue is found to cost 136 per cent., it may well be enquired whether it be worth collecting at all. In reference to the question whether the whole coasting trade, foreign and British, should or should not be declared free, there is an important argument against the present system, which should not be overlooked, viz., its capriciousness. We refer to the unequal pressure of our tax on the trade with foreign states in India. Goods seaborne between Bombay and say the Guicowar's port of Nowsaree are liable here to an import and export duty, from which goods conveyed by railway between the same points or between Bombay and His Highness' capital of Baroda are exempt. At certain frontier chowkees around the Portuguese territories of Damaun and Goa "Land Customs" are levied on account of our Government. But goods passing in or out of Damaun by railway are untaxed. And these are not the only instances that can be cited of the capricious operation of present arrangements. Now is there any good reason for the continuance of so anomalous a system?

The interests of trade require that the whole of the coasting trade, foreign and British, should as early as possible be placed on an equal footing as far as our Government is concerned, and that all restrictions on that trade should be withdrawn. We are not prepared to recommend that important privileges should be conceded to foreign European or Native States in India without an equivalent. In some cases it may indeed be unreasonable to expect from Foreign States concessions exactly the same—in kind or in extent—as those offered by us. In other cases, as notably in the case of the Guicowar, it may be preferable that the concession on the part of the Foreign State should take the form of relief to British subjects from the pressure of transit duties in localities where the territories of the two powers are intermixed. But in every case we believe it would with proper management be found practicable to obtain some equivalent for the grant to a foreign port of the privilege of freely trading with our ports. The nature and extent of the equivalent to be demanded in each case can only be determined after due enquiry, and a special enquiry into the whole subject by a qualified Customs official should be set on foot speedily. Let Government remember that the trade of this Presidency—if it is to recover eventually from its present excessive depression—will need all the judicious stimuli, care, and encouragement which can be bestowed on it.

Our fellow-citizen, Mr. Robert Knight, would be more profitably employed, we venture to suggest, in devising some moderate measure of reform to meet the pressing wants of this country in the direction above indicated than in the advocacy of Utopian schemes for the total abolition of Custom Houses and Excisemen.

THE *Englishman*:—The Secretary of State for India, we learn, on a recent occasion, expressed his surprise to find that a sum of Rs. 78,872 was expended in order to recover a sum of Rs. 28,929, and has called for explanation.

THE same:—The Government, we perceive, lately enquired of the Justices of the High Court whether, in their opinion, any amendment was required in any particular part of the Criminal Procedure Code. The Judges of the High Court, in reply, stated that they were of opinion that the time had not yet arrived for an amendment of the Criminal Procedure, and they thought that full five years should pass before any amendment were contemplated, but they would, should the Government still desire it, express their opinion on the particular points on which they might have found that the Code was defective.

LATEST NEWS.

By Indian Telegraph.

MADRAS, 28th July.

Steamer *Bengal*, from Calcutta, in sight.
Steamer *Burmah* sailed for Bombay.
Steamer *Arabia* sailed for Calcutta.

VIZAGAPATAM, 28th June.

Steamer *Madras*, from Bimlipatam, anchored.

BOMBAY.

MR. BARTON yesterday fined a hack buggy driver rupees fifteen for torturing his horse.

AN office in connection with the Government telegraph was opened yesterday at Gunesh Khind.

TELEGRAPHIC communication between Bombay and Kurrachee was reported imperfect at 8 P. M. yesterday.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.—The Syndicate will meet in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, to-day, at half-past 4 P. M.

WE understand that Mr. Edward Chapple, solicitor, has tendered the resignation of his appointment as Deputy Coroner of Bombay.

THE Secretary to Government received the following telegram of the 27th instant from Kurrachee:—"Persian line interrupted to Bagdad."

COLONEL WILBY, of the 4th (King's Own) Royal Regiment, has been confirmed in his appointment of the command of the Bombay Garrison.

AS we stated a few days since, Mr. Framjee Nusserwanjee has been nominated to be an additional Member of His Excellency's Council for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only, from the 11th of April last. This statement is confirmed in yesterday's *Government Gazette*.

MR. W. H. CRAWFORD, solicitor, was yesterday fined by the Senior Magistrate in the sum of rupees fifteen, for assaulting a Mahomedan peon in the office of the Sheriff of Bombay. After the termination of the case Mr. Crawford applied for a summons on the charge of assault against the peon, which was granted.

MOONSIFF'S EXAMINATION.—It is notified that the Hon'ble the Judges of the High Court will not admit candidates to the examination for Moonsiffs in the vernacular languages after the examination for 1868. After that year the examination will be conducted in the English language only, and in accordance with rules which will be hereafter promulgated.

GOVERNMENT has appointed R. B. Barton, Esq., Acting Senior Magistrate of Police, and F. Blackmore, Esq., Surveyor to Messrs. Remington and Co., to conduct an investigation into the circumstances connected with the wreck of the ship *Diamond* in the Walkeshwur Bay on the 20th instant. The investigation will be held this day at the Fort Police Office.

TIME intervals of messages received between 8 P. M. of the 27th and 8 P. M. of the 28th June:—From Kurrachee, max. 9 hours 9 minutes, min. 8 hours 5 minutes. From Calcutta via Agra, max. 16 hours 7 minutes, min. 9 hours 12 minutes. From Calcutta via Madras, max. 8 hours 57 minutes, min. 2 hours 8 minutes. From Madras, max. 1 hour 4 minutes, min. 10 minutes.

AT a Court of Petty Sessions held yesterday at the Fort Police Court before R. B. Barton, Esq., Senior Magistrate, J. L. Hynes, Esq., and Rao Bahadoor Ramchunder Balcristna there was only one appeal against the water rate presented to the Court, which was dismissed after a patient investigation. Mr. Shamrao appeared for the applicant; Mr. Leathes on behalf of the Commissioner.

WE have to acknowledge the following further contributions to account of the "*Diamond* Relief Fund":—

R. E. B.	Rs. 20
Mr. Large	10
W. B.	3
Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Shroff—(per *Bombay Gazette*)	30
Total...	Rs. 63

THE daily report of the Government telegraph department states that there was an interruption on the line between Ahmedabad and Deesa yesterday up to 3 P. M., when there was an imperfect communication. Interruption between Neemuch and Rultam continued also between Surat and Broach. The communication between Margaa and Carwar was imperfect up to 7-45 P. M. yesterday, after which it was reported perfect. Communication between Poona and Ahmednuggur was also imperfect up to 6-30 P. M., when it was restored.

THE weather report (for the fortnight ending 15th June) for the Belgaum collectorate, states that slight showers of rain in some places have fallen, and that cholera slightly prevailed in the talookas of Sumpgaum, Parusgur, Gokak, and Padshapoor; and fever in Bedee. Cattle disease prevailed in Parusgur talook.

In the Rutnagherry collectorate we learn that in the talookas of Malwan and Rutnagherry sufficient rain had fallen. The sowing of rice and wurkus crops had been in progress. In the Viziadroog talooka rain commenced to fall in abundance from the 11th instant. Sowing operations of different crops were going on. The state of the public health was good.

A MEETING of the creditors of Navalchund Nanchund was held yesterday afternoon in the office of Messrs. Macfarlane and Green—Mr. Macfarlane occupied the chair. A rough statement of the insolvent's affairs was submitted, which showed the estimated liabilities to amount to about twenty-four lacs, some six lacs of which were secured, the assets to about five lacs. Resolutions were then passed to the effect that the estate ought to be wound up under Act XXVIII. of 1865, that application be made to the High Court for the same, and appointing Messrs. Iggulden, Thomson, and Bendir liquidators, at a remuneration of 2½ per cent. on the assets recovered.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—An adjourned inquest was held yesterday at the Coroner's office concerning the death of Culledin Matha Bahadoor, a labourer employed on the works of the Elphinstone Land Company at Hog Island. About a fortnight ago, on the day the accident occurred, a train of about nine waggons, loaded with earth, was being pushed by hand over a line of rails towards the bunder. The waggons were not linked together, and some twenty-five men were pushing at the rear waggon. The deceased was standing on the side of the rails in front of the waggons. Eight passed him, and he then attempted to cross the line before the ninth waggon had come up. The consequence was that the waggon came up, knocked down the deceased, and passed over his right leg. The following day he was brought in a boat to Bombay and taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where his leg was amputated. He died in hospital on the 23rd inst. The jury came to the conclusion that the deceased died from the effects of injuries accidentally received while attempting to cross the line of rails at Hog Island, on which a train of loaded lorries was advancing."

THE summary of deaths during the week ending 26th instant is again favourable; the total number of casualties are 272 against 282 of the previous week, and 142 less than in the corresponding week last year. There are no cases of cholera reported, and both small-pox and measles are on the decline:—

EUROPEANS:		PARSEES:	
Cholera	0	Cholera	0
Small-pox	0	Small-pox	0
Measles	0	Fever	1
Fever	0	Other diseases	6
Other diseases	4	Accident	0
Accident	0	JEWS:	
INDO-EUROPEANS:		Fever	0
Fever	0	Other diseases	1
Other diseases	0	NATIVE-CHRISTIANS:	
HINDOOS:		Small-pox	1
Cholera	0	Measles	0
Small-pox	10	Fever	3
Measles	2	Other diseases	3
Fever	105	Accident	1
Other diseases	43	NEGRO-AFRICANS:	
Accident	4	Small pox	0
Unknown cause	0	Fever	1
MUSSULMANS:		Other diseases	1
Cholera	0	CHINESE:	
Small-pox	7	Fever	0
Measles	1	Accident	0
Fever	43	UNKNOWN RACES:	
Other diseases	13	Fever	0
Accident	12	Unknown cause	0

SUMMARY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

	Deaths. 1865	1866		Deaths 1865	1866
Cholera	0	40	Sexual and Child bearing	1	4
Small-pox	18	7	Tegumentary	1	1
Measles	3	5	Cachexy	22	29
Fever	153	251	Leprosy	0	0
Nervous system	13	20	Dropsy	3	1
Vascular system	0	0	Accident	17	4
Respiratory	8	23	Unknown cause	0	0
Alimentay	33	29			

OUR readers will learn with sorrow that the S. P. G. Secretary goes home on sick leave by the next mail. A better person cannot act for him than the senior chaplain who has ever been a staunch friend to the mission. The ministry of Trinity Chapel should devolve on the junior cathedral chaplain if this be possible. Failing this it will as a matter of course be offered the senior S. P. G. clergyman; at least it would be a terrible slight to the clergy of that body for their committee first to offer this acting appointment to a missionary of another society. Mr. Du Port has not been here four years; Mr. Green, his predecessor, died in ten months. Can the climate be altogether to blame for these ominous facts?—*The Poona, June 28.*

IF the wreck off Breach Candy has exposed the weakness of our arrangements to meet a disaster of this kind, it has also disclosed the strength of the bond which has been forming between the European and Asiatic. The intense human sympathy which was evoked on the occasion, did honour to the community. The circumstance that the passengers were natives did not abate in the least the anxiety or the energy of those who hurried to their rescue. Less than thirty years ago, some hundred and fifty English people perished by shipwreck on treacherous coast without a tithe of the sympathy which the pilgrims in the *Diamond* immediately awakened. On that occasion, indeed, within hearing of the cries of the dying English soldiers who had been marched to the scene on duty thought only of pillage and drink. Well may we congratulate ourselves on the moral progress of the community in the interval, as evidenced by the behaviour of all classes last week.—*Id.*

MASTER ATTENDANT'S WEATHER REPORT.—28TH JUNE.

Cannanore.—Weather rainy.

Madras.—Weather partially cloudy; wind westerly.

Kolapore.—Weather partially clouded and slight rain occasionally; strong south west wind.

Goa.—Weather hot and partially cloudy; rain since last afternoon nine cents; wind steady from west.

Surat.—Weather fair.

APPLICATION TO WIND UP THE BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED).

MR. PIGOT made an application before Sir Joseph Arnould, at the High Court yesterday, for an order to wind up the Bombay Contract and Building Company (Limited). The application was based upon a petition made by Huttasingh Manockchund, a road contractor, residing at Sazapoor in Malwa. This person claimed to be a creditor of the Company for Rs. 4,182-9-7, that being the balance due to him for work done and for utensils and material provided, and money lent to the Company. He entered into two written contracts with the Company, dated respectively 7th December 1864 and 9th March 1865, for metalling four miles of road on the road between Bombay and Agra, and it was in connection with these contracts that the debt abovementioned, due by the Company, had been incurred. The account had been investigated by Major Dunn, engineer, who, on behalf of the Company, surveyed the work done by the petitioner, and reported that the account was substantially correct. There had been frequent and urgent applications for payment of the debt, but up to this time the Company had failed to satisfy the demand. On the 21st February the petitioner gave the Company notice that if they did not settle the account he would apply to the Court to wind up the Company. He therefore now prayed that an order might be made by the Court for winding up the said Company, under the provisions of Act XIX. of 1857, or that His Lordship would be pleased to make such other order as to him might seem fit.

An affidavit in reply was filed by Mr. Anthony Cumming, Secretary to the Company, in which he stated that Sett Manockchund, the petitioner, had brought a suit against the Company for — the same debt as he referred to in his petition—and that towards the end of February last the petitioner agreed to give a release in respect of the debt on receiving Rs. 3,000, a sum which he afterwards refused to accept. He (Mr. Cumming) was advised that the Company had a good defence in respect of four out of the eleven items mentioned in the accounts of the petitioner, and the Company intended to dispute the plaintiff's claim in the suit which was now pending.

An affidavit filed as a rejoinder by the petitioner contained a denial of the statement that he had ever agreed to accept Rs. 3,000 as a compromise; and another affidavit on this point was sworn by Mr. Cumming.

Mr. Mayhew (instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Green) appeared on behalf of the Company, and contended that the fact of a suit being pending in respect of the debt precluded the petitioner from making an application for an order to wind up the Company.

The Court ordered that, on or before 12th July, the Company should, to the satisfaction of the creditor and according to the practice of the Court, secure the amount that might be proved to be due to him in suit 199 of 1866 (the suit referred to above), together with Rs. 400 for his costs; and that, in default, the Company should be wound up.

STRANDING OF THE SHIP "STAFFORD."

THE enquiry was resumed yesterday at the Fort Police Court before F. L. Brown, Esq., Magistrate of Police, and J. Dixon, Esq., Surveyor to Lloyd's Agent, into the circumstances connected with the wreck of the ship *Stafford* on the night of the 20th or morning of the 21st instant, on the South East Prong.

Mr. Cooper, instructed by Mr. Cleveland, Crown Solicitor, appeared to watch the case on behalf of Government. Dr. Reid, instructed by Mr. Keir, appeared to watch the case on the part of the master of the ship.

John Cheverton said—I was acting commander of the ship *Stafford*. The ship was 900 and odd tons register. She belonged to Liverpool. I was acting master from the 24th February till she was struck. I hold a first mate's certificate from the Board of Trade, which I produced here yesterday. I sailed from the Downs on the 18th February 1866. I was then first officer. The captain fell overboard and was lost on the night of the 24th February. I endeavoured to take the vessel back to England, but on account of a gale blowing from the north-east I could make no way, so I proceeded on the voyage to Bombay, acting as commander. (Witness here produced the ship's log-book containing the entry recording the captain's death on the 24th February last.) When near Bombay, from the 17th to the 20th instant, I experienced very bad weather. The weather cleared up on the morning of the 20th. I was enabled to take observations at 9 A. M., at noon, and 3 P. M., on that day. I took the observations myself, assisted by the 2nd officer. I took the 9 o'clock observation for longitude, at noon for latitude, and 3 P. M. for longitude again. At noon my latitude by observation was 18 North, and longitude 72-39 East. Land was not visible. I took soundings at noon and got 23 fathoms mud and shells. I did not then form an opinion as to what distance I was from the land. I commenced to steer north north-west, edging to the northward, as I found my water deepening. I continued steering that course up to about 7 o'clock in the evening, when I edged a little to the northward finding the water deepening. At that time the land was not visible. I judge myself at that time to be about 25 miles from the Colaba light. The weather was moderate, with passing showers and squalls. About 9 P. M. I sighted the Colaba lighthouse, then bearing north-east and half east; judged to be about 19 miles distant. I hauled the ship into the eastward towards the Colaba light. About 10 P. M. I saw a light which I judged to be the outer light. It was a bright fixed light. I altered the course so as to bring what I supposed to be the outer light on to the port bow. The light ship appeared to bear east by north ½ north. It was reported to me that the ship's head then was N. [illegible] S. I had a cast taken with the deep sea lead at about that time, and found 21 fathoms. I continued steering that course until the ship struck about midnight. I was on the forecastle from about 10 P. M. till the vessel struck. When I altered the course at 10 o'clock, the Colaba light was broad on the port bow. The light which I took to be the outer light was about a point and a half on the port bow. I knew the Colaba light because it was a revolving light. Both lights were visible when the ship struck and both on the port bow. I first got bottom with the hand lead about three-quarters of an hour before the vessel struck. I first got 12 fathom, then 9, varying from 7 to 9, and from 9 to 7. Just as the vessel struck the man at the lead called out a quarter less four. The vessel struck very heavily. When the vessel struck I had on her a single reefed foresail and a single reefed foretopsail, lower maintopsail, single reefed mizentopsail, jib and foretopmast staysail. The anchors were ready for letting go. The wind at 10 o'clock was veering from S. S. W. to S. W. and *vice versa*. The breeze was unsteady, sometimes calm and sometimes a smart breeze. When the vessel struck I reckoned that she was going about five knots an hour. The yards at the time she struck were braced in a little about two points on the port braces. I think the Colaba light bore at the time when she struck about N. E. by N. I think the light that I supposed to be the outer light bore about a point and a half on the port bow. I was in a confused state at that time, and did not observe the bearing of the light. When the vessel struck I hauled her head round to the south east, but as she struck she came round again. I directed the well to be sounded after she first struck, and two feet of water were reported in the hold. After striking several times the rudder unshipped. I then ordered the boats to be got ready. After the ship struck I ordered the crew to wait for daylight, and not to be confused. I left the sails set. The carpenter continued sounding the well, and found three feet and afterwards six feet in the well. I let go no anchor. Exhibited blue lights and rockets after I struck. I did not exhibit before she struck. At about 1 o'clock in the morning the sea struck the ship, and dashed the boat against the anchor, but did not seriously injure her. The greater part of the crew jumped into the boat and shoved off from the ship, and I directed them what course to steer. I remained on board with the 2nd officer, the carpenter, the boatswain, the cook, one disabled seaman, and another seaman. We remained on board till a little after 3 o'clock in the morning. A sea struck the vessel and capsized the port boat, the only boat available. I then decided to go on shore with the remain[der of] the crew … and came ashore … that day. I returned … assistance. What … three or four miles … exactly say what … from the supposed … by the outer light …

By the Court—After … the eastward or about … before. I have seen the Bombay … out for the blue light from the … thought it might have been obscured … kept the Colaba light bearing on the port bow … vessel struck. I endeavoured to persuade the crew not to go on shore before daylight. On seeing what I took to be the outer light vessel I did not see any light corresponding with the inner light.

By Dr. Reid—I came on shore about five o'clock … got a letter to Captain Pryce from the commander of the steam tug that picked us up. I was directed to go to Mr Hilton. I found him and he directed me to the Master Attendant's office. I went there and found the office … I went again about 9 o'clock and found Mr Corke there. Mr Corke said there was no steamer available, as they were engaged in trying to save the people on board the *Diamond*. After I had delivered the note to Mr. Corke, I went to Coupland, the Agent. I went about with him to endeavour to get assistance, but could not get any from any of the Steam Companies that day. In the evening I got an offer of a lifeboat to be given next morning by another captain. The day afterwards, on the 22nd, I went on board the vessel with my own crew in the lifeboat. I have saved what I could, and have been employed up to this time in saving property from the wreck.

At this stage of the proceedings the Court adjourned until 2 P. M. to-morrow (Saturday).

APPLICATION TO WIND UP THE WESTERN INDIA FINANCE AND EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).

MR. SCOBLE (with whom Mr. Havllar appeared) made an application before Sir Charles Sargent at the High Court yesterday for an order for the winding up of the Western India Finance and Exchange Association (Limited). This application was made on behalf of Joverchund Manockchund and other shareholders of that Company, and the learned counsel, in stating the contents of their petition, said the Association was constituted under a memorandum and articles of association, and registered and incorporated under Act XIX. of 1857 on the 20th December 1864. By the 53rd article of association it was provided that five gentlemen, named in that article, should be the first directors of the Company, and that none of them should be required to retire from office for a period of one year. The petition stated that, on the 3rd October 1865, Vullubdass Toolsidass, one of that number, sent in his resignation as a director, which was accepted on the 15th January. On the 17th October Goculdass Cullianjee also intimated his resignation, and it was accepted on the same day as the other. On the 11th December one A. W. Ord, styling himself "Manager of the Company," issued a notice calling a general meeting of the shareholders to be held on the 18th of that month, and on the day fixed a meeting was accordingly held. The directors on that occasion submitted a balance sheet made up to 29th September 1865 (a copy of which was annexed to the petition), which was not, at the time of the meeting objected to by the petitioners, they being ignorant of the English language, but which they now submitted to the Court had not been prepared in accordance with the form given in Act XIX. of 1857. The petition further set forth that, on the 20th January 1866, Vurdman Poonsey, another of the five directors originally appointed, went to his native country and ceased for a longer period than three months to reside in Bombay, a circumstance which, by the 63rd clause of the articles of association, disqualified him as a director. On the 3rd February an advertisement appeared in the *Times of India*, signed "A. W. Ord, Managing Director," and purporting to make a second call of Rs. 25 per share upon the shareholders, payable on or before the 28th of that month. The petitioners questioned the validity of that call, inasmuch as there was not a sufficient number of directors at the time of its being made, and as it was notified under the signature of Mr. Ord, "Managing Director," who, they maintained, had not been appointed in accordance with the articles of association. He was not appointed by a general meeting of the shareholders of the Company, and who was not qualified to be a director, because, by the articles, any one who held "another office or place of profit under the Company" (and Mr. Ord was at that time manager of the Association) was incompetent to hold that office, and because he did not possess shares representing Rs. 20,000 of the value of the Company, though his disqualification in the latter respect was afterwards by some means or other removed. According to the 54th article the minimum number of directors was to be four and the maximum number eight.

His Lordship—Why do you enter into all this?

Mr. Scoble said he did so because his learned friend (Mr. McCulloch) on the other side would contend that the petitioners were not in a position to come to the Court at all, for the reason that they had not paid the second call. Therefore it was necessary for him to show that they had a *locus standi*.

His Lordship—You are shareholders?

Mr. Scoble—Yes.

His Lordship—Why did you not get a creditor to come, so that all this trouble might have been saved?

Mr. McCulloch—There is not such a thing; the Company is all right.

Mr. Scoble—My learned friend must have a curious idea of what "all right" is. I hope he has not any shares in the Company. If he looks to the last balance sheet he will see there had been a large loss.

From the remaining portion of the petition it appeared that Mr. Robert King Gillan, who had been chairman of the Company, left Bombay on the 15th February for England, and had ceased, by being absent for a longer period than three months without the sanction of the Board, to be a director. The only remaining director was thus Tricumjee Velljee. A general meeting had not been called, as required by clause 64 of the articles, for the purpose of appointing new directors. An advertisement appeared in the *Times of India* of 10th May, signed "A. W. Ord, Managing Director," and declaring that the shares of those who should not have paid the second call on or before the 1st of the following month would be forfeited. On the 14th May the petitioners and fifty-three others—holders, in all, of 4,638 shares, representing capital to the amount of Rs. 2,3[illegible]—call an extraordinary general meeting within twenty days, for the purpose of considering a proposition that the Company should be voluntarily wound up; but the requisition did not meet with compliance, it being alleged that the requisitionists by failing to pay the second call were disqualified to make such a requisition, and would have no right to vote at any meeting that should be held. The petitioners in consequence of this refusal advertised in the *Bombay Gazette* and the *Times of India* on the 6th June, convening a meeting of the shareholders to be held on the 13th of that month, and accordingly on the day fixed a meeting was held, at which resolutions were passed setting aside the second call on the ground of its informality, and declaring that the Company should be wound up under an order of the Court.

Mr Scoble, in concluding his opening remarks, pointed out that under the 101st section of the new Companies' Act a Company might be wound up by the Court, if the Court was of opinion that such a course was "just and equitable."

Mr. McCulloch, appearing on behalf of the Company to oppose the application, said the first question was as to whether the petitioners had any right to make the application to the Court. By the Act referred to by his learned friend a Company might be wound up by the Court whenever the shareholders "have passed a special resolution requiring the Company to be wound up by the Court"—(101st Section). The petitioners in the present case contended that such a resolution had been passed. Then by the 51st Section it was stated that a resolution should be deemed a special resolution when passed by a majority of not less than three-fourths of such members of the Company, entitled according to the regulations of the Company to vote, as might be present in person or by proxy. Now, in the present case, a person was not entitled to vote at any meeting of the Company in respect of any shares on which a call that was due had not been paid. It was not denied that none of the petitioners, not one of the persons who had voted in favour of the so-called resolution for the winding up of the Company, had paid the second call made upon the shareholders of the Association. The whole question turned on the point as to whether the call was valid or not. He (Mr. McCulloch) contended that it was valid; his learned friend said it was invalid. In opposition to the petition there was, first of all, the objection that those who called the meeting were not competent to do so. The directors, on the requisition being made to them, had no objection to calling a meeting, provided the persons who asked that that should be done were entitled to do so. They said, indeed, they would call a meeting but that they would not allow any others to vote than those who had paid the second call: the requisitionists however refused to accept that condition, and called a meeting on their own responsibility.

In answer to His Lordship the counsel on both sides admitted that the case turned upon the legality of the second call, Mr. Scoble, however, remarking that it would still be competent for the Court, even if the call was found to have been valid, to make an order for the winding up of the Company if it was thought "just and equitable" to do so.

His Lordship—Have any shareholders paid the call?

Mr. McCulloch—A considerable number, and they are anxious that the Company should not be wound up. I am instructed that the holders of 4,000 shares have paid it, and practically I represent them all. The nominal capital of the Company is divided in 16,000 shares.

His Lordship—Have you forfeited the shares of those who have not paid the call?

Mr. McCulloch—No, my Lord.

His Lordship—The call was made by Mr. Ord, wasn't it?

Mr. McCulloch—No; by the directors.

His Lordship—And how many directors do you say there were at the time?

Mr. McCulloch—We say there were four; my learned friend has said there were only three.

Mr. Scoble—I say there were only two: Mr. Gillan and Mr Tricumjee Velljee.

His Lordship (to Mr. McCulloch)—Who do you say were the directors who made the call?

Mr. McCulloch—Robert King Gillan, (chairman), Tricumjee Velljee, A. W. Ord, and Vurdman Poonsey. The petitioners say that Vurdman Poonsey was not a director, because he was absent from Bombay for three months. The attempt to support that is most ludicrous. In the first place they do not prove it, and in the next place he had not left Bombay on the 2nd January. It is impossible to suppose that my learned friend can seriously contend that a man ceases to be a director before he has been three months absent.

His Lordship—He was not present.

Mr. McCulloch—But that is not their objection. They say there was not the minimum number of directors—viz. four—then in existence.

His Lordship—How many directors must there be to make a call?

Mr. McCulloch—There is no provision as to that, and therefore one director could pass a resolution of that nature. In the 72nd Clause of the Articles of Association it is stated that, amongst other things, the directors may determine the quorum necessary for the transaction of business, but this they have never done. And it is noticeable that it is not compulsory upon them to do so, for the word "may" is used. The result is therefore that in point of fact one director could carry a resolution. Mr. McCulloch went on to show that the four persons whom he had named must be regarded as a sufficient board. To Mr. Gillan or Tricumjee Velljee his learned friend had not objected. As to Mr. Ord it was asserted that he was disqualified on account of his holding an appointment under the Board and drawing a salary in respect of that appointment. Mr. McCulloch quoted section 77 of the Articles of Association to show that the acts of the Board of Directors should be valid whether any of the members should have a disqualification or not. At a meeting of Mr. Gillan, Mr. Tricumjee, and Mr. Vullubdass, Mr. Ord was appointed a director, the directors having the power to fill up any casual vacancies that might occur. He had been manager before, and was now appointed managing director with a salary. The position of "Managing Director" was the only office he held under the Company: he held the office of a director with a salary. In the case of almost every Company a director was a salaried officer: he received a yearly salary for his services, or so much for his attendance at meetings of the Board. The fact that Mr. Ord got a larger salary than the other directors did not distinguish his case from theirs. The directors had the power to distribute their fees as they chose, and they naturally gave the largest share to him who did most of the work. But whether the Court should or should not uphold the proposition that Mr. Ord held only one office in …

[illegible] from [illegible]. There was [illegible] petition to upset [illegible] Bombay after the [illegible] might be stated—though he [illegible] thought it was [illegible] to do so—that he went to England on the business of the Company, and therefore had not been absent without leave. Taking all those circumstances [illegible] submitted that at the time of making the call there were four directors.

His Lordship—The question is, whether there could be a quorum of less than four.

Mr McCulloch—No quorum had been fixed.

His Lordship—Would it have been legal to decide that less than four should be a quorum? The minimum number of directors is stated to be four, and that would seem to imply that not less than four should decide anything. I do not think it is necessary to speak about the one who was away—as to whether he was or was not a director—but assuming that Mr. Ord was duly appointed, was that call properly made by three?

Mr. McCulloch quoted the Articles of Association to show that "the continuing directors might act notwithstanding any vacancy in their body."

[illegible] asked if the learned counsel thought that [illegible] when the number was under four?

Mr. McCulloch—How can you make up the requisite number, then, in that case, unless a Board consisting of less members than four is empowered to act?

[illegible] Lordship—No doubt they may proceed to fill up [illegible] it is quite [illegible]

[illegible] Green, [illegible] 63rd Section of the A[illegible] director who left Bombay without express leave [illegible] a director till three months were expired.

[illegible] Lordship—Yes.

Scoble in replying pointed out that in the minute of the Board (which had been produced by the [illegible]) it appeared that "the manager, Mr. Ord," [illegible] director; and he contended that there was no power given within the four corners of the Articles of Association to appoint the manager to that [illegible]. In regard to the number necessary to constitute the Board, what could be the meaning of the [illegible] (which set forth that the minimum number should be four and the maximum eight) but that the Company intended to confide the management of its affairs to [illegible]? The resolution in February for the making of a second call was, he still contended, a resolution passed by only two directors, Mr. Ord's appointment [illegible] and the fourth director being then absent from Bombay. As to Vurd na Poonsey he admitted [illegible] that by staying away for a [illegible] he ceased to be a member [illegible] longer period than three months [illegible] having gone to England, [illegible] was no director [illegible] Vellijee.

His Lordship—I am clearly of opinion that the appointment of Mr. Ord was an improper appointment. He was appointed "managing director"—that is, a person holding office in the Company was appointed [illegible] director. I think that was an invalid appointment, and that Mr. Ord was disqualified by reason of his holding "another office or place of profit under the Company." That being the case it is in my opinion clear that there were only three directors at the time the resolution in reference to the second call was passed. It has been held that, supposing Mr. Ord was not properly qualified, a remedy was to be found in Clause 77 of the Articles of Association, which was quoted to show that his acts as a director must be considered valid though he were disqualified. Now, my opinion is that that can only apply to third parties, but that as between the shareholders themselves and the directors it has no application whatever, because it is quite obvious that if there happened to be only one director, and that rule was general in its application, he might do anything he chose and commit the grossest injustice. Therefore, at the time the call was made, the Board consisted of only three persons, and as the Articles require that the minimum number of directors should be four there was not a legally constituted Board at that time. The resolutions of the meeting held on the 13th June were passed by shareholders who, although they had not paid the second call, yet, unless that call was a legal one, were not bound to do so, and therefore they were entitled to vote. I must hold that there was a valid resolution passed to wind up the Company, and I must make an order accordingly.—But does [illegible] the formality of the resolution of the [illegible]

[illegible]—We have not heard anything about that.

[illegible] had understood that the case was [illegible] upon the legality of the second call.

[illegible] Green denied the validity of the meeting.

[illegible] stated that the requisition was sent to the [illegible] on the 14th May, and the meeting advertised on [illegible] held on the 13th June.

[illegible] said there was no allegation that the requisition [illegible] had been left at the office of the Company.

[illegible] said he could procure an affidavit to prove [illegible] requisition was left at the office on the 14th May.

[illegible] thought that such an affidavit would be [illegible]

[illegible] further stated that the object expressed in [illegible] for which it was asked a meeting should [illegible] to consider a proposition "that the [illegible] wound up voluntarily," while in the [illegible] of the 6th of June calling a meeting [illegible] it were stated to be, to consider proposals [illegible] the second call and for having the [illegible] wound up under the Court. The directors had [illegible] requested and had never refused to call a meeting [illegible] requisition [illegible]

[illegible] matter [illegible] case the alternative [illegible] was not very material, inasmuch [illegible] positively refused to call any meeting [illegible] to call the meeting did not turn [illegible] meeting, but simply on the ground [illegible] were not entitled to vote.

[illegible] the petition should stand over, [illegible] should file an affidavit showing [illegible] the requisition at the office of the Company.

Solicitor for the petitioners.—Mr. Cumroodeen Tyebjee. Solicitors for the Company—Messrs. Cleveland and [illegible]

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—28TH JUNE.

(Before Dosabhoy Framjee, Esq.)

Trespass.—Punjoo Moolchund was charged with trespassing in the compound of R. B. Barton, Esq., and with [illegible] Bapoo Succaram, a police peon on duty at the bungalow.

Bapoo Succaram stated that, at 3 P. M. yesterday, the defendant, a [illegible] of piece-goods, entered the compound of Mr. Barton's bungalow, stepped over the verandah, and began to speak in a loud tone. Witness had instructions to allow no noise to be made; and on his speaking to the defendant, the latter called him madman, struck him some blows on his chest, pushed him, and tore his coat. He was repeatedly told to go away, but he would not go and continued to make noise.

The witness's statement was corroborated by another policeman. His Worship found the defendant guilty of the charge and fined him Rs. 15, one rupee out of the fine to be paid to the complainant as compensation for the damage to his coat.

Theft.—[illegible] Sharma Balloo was charged with stealing one [illegible], the property of Mr Robson.

His Worship convicted the prisoner, and sentenced him to be imprisoned in the House of Correction for a fortnight.

[illegible] Fare.—Mahomed Callo and Babajee Imam[illegible], hack-buggy drivers, were charged with refusing to take [illegible] on a public stand.

His Worship discharged the first defendant, and fined the second five rupees.

Assault.—Wasudeo Ramchunder pleaded guilty to a charge of assaulting Cassee, his wife, about forty years of age, and the mother of several children. The complainant said that her husband was in the habit of beating her, and that this morning he beat her with a strong cane, the blows of which had left marks upon her person. He did not earn anything, and she maintained him and the children by begging.

His Worship adjudged the defendant guilty, and fined him Rs. [illegible], in default of payment to suffer a week's imprisonment in the Common Jail.

Theft.—Massoo Jotee was charged with stealing one [illegible], the property of the Bombay, Baroda, and [illegible] Railway Company.

[illegible] had nothing to say in his defence, and was [illegible] imprisoned for a fortnight in the House of [illegible]

LAW.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—28TH JUNE.

(Before J. O'Leary, Esq.)

[illegible] vs. W. J. Addis and R. M. Dixon.

[illegible] the list of causes before the First Judge [illegible] suits in which a number of native [illegible] the defendants for wages due to them. [illegible] are contractors and traded in partnership [illegible] name of W. J. [illegible]. The plaintiffs in the [illegible] produced [illegible] tickets, signed by the defendants, in which were entered particulars regarding the profession or trade of each of the men, the number of days he was employed, the rate of wages *per diem*, and the amount of his claim. Ten of the cases were struck out, as the plaintiffs in those cases did not appear. In eight other cases, the claims in which the defendants did not appear to dispute, decrees were given in favour of the plaintiffs for the aggregate sum of Rs. 114-13-0 with costs.

(Before N. Spencer, Esq.)

[illegible] Jawallapersaud and others vs. Mr. E. Parker.

The list of causes for trial in this Court was nearly the same as that before His Honor the First Judge, twenty-one of the cases were actions brought against Mr. Parker, Superintending Engineer of the Bombay Contract and Building Company, for wages due to the several plaintiffs as workmen in the employ of the Company, though they have been engaged throughout by the defendant. The aggregate sum claimed amounted to Rs. 265-4. Mr. [illegible] stated that he was not liable to be sued, he himself [illegible] servant of the Company. His Honor ordered all [illegible] summonses to be amended on the fee already paid [illegible] plaintiffs, by inserting the Bombay Contract and [illegible] Company as the defendants in each case.

[It is proper to state that there are two funds, and that subscribers when contributing through this office should indicate which they intend their contribution to go to. There is first a reward fund to reward the men who exerted themselves in saving the passengers. There is also a relief fund intended to raise Rs. 3,000 to replace the clothing and nautical instruments belonging to Captain and Mrs. Shannon, the chief officer, and Chinese carpenter of the wrecked ship.—Ed B. G.]

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(*From Our Own Correspondent.*)

SIMLA, 18TH JUNE.

With the thermometer at 100 deg. in a closed house, and a blast furnace wind blowing violently, I was not sorry to find myself at the Umballa post office, about to start for Simla. Punctually at six P. M. daily the mail bags go in a four wheel van drawn by a couple of horses, and in four hours you are landed at the bottom of the hill range at a place called Kalka. Being dark when I reached, I could not see much of that place, there were, however, several hotels, and the temperature was undoubtedly lower, but still painfully hot, and the thirst engendered going rapidly through the air I found particularly urgent. No time need be lost at Kalka, and by starlight I mounted a [illegible] cense and [illegible] cter. Having now reached cooler regions, there no longer existed an object for riding at night, so I proceeded to the dak bungalow, which I found full, and the servants sleeping. I lay down in one of the verandahs and slept until daybreak, being disturbed by a decidedly novel sensation—cold. With daybreak I could see Kussowlie, and a most lovely place it appears; houses built of pines and planks covered in with blue slate, all shaped, too, after models of Swiss chalets, or pretty rustic English cottages; passion flowers, roses, and flowering creepers covered trellaced verandahs, and climbed wild and luxuriant on the roof. The houses being dotted, at various heights on the mountain sides, and peeping out from among giant fir trees, gave the place a rare and charming character, far different from the miserable crowded hill station yclept Mahableshwur. Another of Mrs. Bain's tattoos is brought me, and after various attempts to get him to start—each attempt merely serves to get his hind legs over a khud (as the deep ravines are called)—which induces me to suggest a more amiable tempered creature may be supplied me. This done I steer away down a terrific sloping road into a hot valley, with towering mountains on every side; but as no rain had fallen in the Hills, the haze from the plains extended even up here, and I found galloping hot work. The road is about ten feet wide, and skirting precipices, spanning water courses by means of fir tree bridges, now descending to the lowest depths of a valley where the atmosphere is as hot as the plains, then as suddenly it darts up a mountain side; over its crest, and a cool breeze rewards you and your panting pony. Wonderful ponies they are! with forelegs trembling like aspen leaves, yet carrying heavy men at a round gallop up hill and down.

Another stage is reached; there is an hotel where a decent meal, soda water, beer, &c., &c., can be obtained, and a fresh steed. This first stage from Kussowlie is called Kukkurhuttee; the road is of the same character, and fifteen miles more bring the traveller to Sairee. Here there are two hotels, fresh ponies, and Simla is visible on a high range in your front; conspicuous is the flagstaff at Government-house—Peterhoff. Leaving Sairee and riding up the face of a chalky cliff, at about 10 A. M., I found the heat terrible, nor was there the ghost of a breeze blowing; my face and hands were literally scorched even at this elevation, for no rain as yet had fallen at Simla, and a hotter season had not been known. About eleven o'clock I reached Simla, and was glad to gallop through the deodar forest, through which you pass on entering. The road was broad, level, beautifully gravelled, and densely shaded. This was intense relief, and I leisurely rode through some two miles and winding paths with charming villas and cottages studding the hill sides for miles in every direction. Did I look up, there I saw Rockwood; if down, Vallambrosa; on my right is Squire's Hall, and modest Jim's retreat on my left. Far away, on distant ranges, I see Mahassoo, which is another infant hill station; below in the valley is the Simla Brewery, where bad ale is brewed. At [illegible] to the bazaar, English shops, [illegible] Service Club, and come [illegible] hall [illegible]

A correspondent informs us that Kotree was visited by a furious dust-storm accompanied with thunder, at about 5 P. M. on the 20th inst. The whole of the natives, who kept the late hurricane in mind, were greatly frightened. The place for two days had been visited by large swarms of locusts.—*Sindian, June 23.*

BENGAL.

We hear from Luckimpore that the Mishmees have again attacked a village in that division, and killed two women and wounded several. They were, however, beaten off with some loss and followed hotly by the police. The district is still threatened by the Mishmees.—*Englishman, June 19.*

We learn from Midnapore that heavy and continuous rains have fallen in various parts of the district during the past six days. The wind has veered further and further towards the south, and from the clouded sky up to nearly noon every day it is supposed that the regular rains have set in. The rain, we further learn, comes on gradually, and is not attended by the storms which accompany the hot-weather showers. If these are the long-expected *burra bursat*, many a hundred lives will be saved. The *aus*, or early crop, has everywhere suffered a little, in some localities very severely, from the want of water, but we are informed that there is still life enough in the young shoots to give an ample harvest. We hope it may be so.—*Id.*

A case of assault, we learn, has been sent up to Government by the East India Railway Company's officers against Captain Richards, of the 16th Foot, and Lieutenant Bean, for assaulting the station-master of Chunar without cause. These two officers, it is said, alighted from the up-passenger train, and, without delivering their tickets, got into a gharree outside the station. The station-master went after them and asked for their tickets, whereupon Lieutenant Bean said he should have asked for them before, and Captain Richards told him to be off. The station-master said that he was obliged to get the train away, and as he had no one to assist him, he had no time to collect the tickets before; that Captain Richards refused to give up his tickets, and he, the station-master, informed him that he had the alternative of doing so or paying the fare; that Captain Richards then got out of the conveyance and kicked him and thrashed the signalman and beat several others with his stick. The railway officers request that such notice may be taken of the conduct of these two officers as may effectually prevent such behaviour in future. The railway authorities urge that if this is allowed to pass over without some severe notice, the railway officers cannot expect their station-masters to interfere with European passengers, however much they may evade the Company's regulations. The matter is to be referred to the Commander-in-Chief for final disposal.—*Id.*

We hear that the jails in Hazareebaugh are becoming inconveniently overcrowded in consequence of the number of recent convictions of dacoity,—plundering by gangs to obtain food. There are some cases now pending in each of which about one hundred defendants are concerned. The jails have no terror for people who are starving. In consequence of the great increase of plundering occasioned by the scarcity of grain, the Whipping Act has been promulgated in the Hazareebaugh Division.—*Id., June 20.*

Extension of the E. B. Railway.—We learn that the proposed survey of the extension of the Eastern Bengal Railway beyond Koostea has been laid before the Governor General, and that the survey, together with an elaborate report on the scheme, have been forwarded to the Secretary of State for India, with the favourable recommendation of His Excellency the Viceroy.—*Indian Daily News, June 20.*

The Lieutenant Governor.—We believe that there is no foundation for the report which has gained credence that His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal intends visiting the Orissa country, during his present stay amongst us. He will return to Darjeeling after a stay here of about a month.—*Id.*

An Explosion.—About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon the inhabitants residing about Cossitollah were startled by the loud report of an explosion in one of the houses in that locality. The house was one which was partially occupied by the firm of Fleury and Rushton, builders and contractors, who had a quantity, about 3 lbs., of chloride of potash and manganese being pulverized in one of their rooms. Instead of pulverizing each of these ingredients separately, the native lad who was engaged in pounding mixed them together, and worked vigorously at them with an iron pestle, the result of which was an explosion, which brought a large crowd to the locality in a few minutes. The house was considerably shaken by the explosion, every pane of glass in the doors and windows of the building being destroyed, but fortunately no lives were lost. The lad who was engaged in pulverizing was hurt, but not seriously. He was taken to the Chandey Hospital, where he is now doing well under the skilful treatment of Dr. Hinder. No other accident occurred; and excepting the alarm into which the affair threw a Baboo who was on the spot, and who was "floored" for nearly an hour, the affair was fortunately a very harmless one, although it drew a strong body of vigilant police to the spot.—*Id.*

So much has been said in our papers about the starving Oriahs, who go about begging from door to door, and some[illegible]. But there seems nothing done to prevent [illegible]. The very sight of these men [illegible] shrunk to skeletons, [illegible] the [illegible]

CENTRAL INDIA.

The Agent, Governor General, Central India, recommended, and the India Government has sanctioned, that the site of the present cantonment at Mehedpore be abandoned and a new site selected in the vicinity, on which the whole of the Regiment of Native Infantry, now divided between Augur and Mehedpore, may be quartered.—*Hurkaru, June 20.*

THE AGRA AND MASTERMAN'S BANK.

(*From the Englishman, June 19.*)

The case of the Agra and Masterman's Bank was again brought before Mr. Justice Phear, in the Calcutta High Court, on the 18th inst:—

The prevailing belief that the failure of the Agra and Masterman's Bank must be followed by some very startling disclosures is fully borne out by the report of the directors of the last annual general meeting. At that meeting a significant question was put by Mr. Morland regarding the connection of the Bank with the Marseilles Building Company; and the answer given by the chairman was of so unsatisfactory a nature that the confidence subsequently continued to the Bank by its constituents only shows how apathetic people may sometimes be, even where their own pecuniary interests are concerned. The statement made by the chairman that the Bank was simply one of the Bankers of the Company in question, was, there can be now very little doubt, merely calculated to mislead the shareholders and the [illegible] pleasure at the [illegible] pro[illegible] scarcely [illegible] the sense in which [illegible] Mr. George Macpherson [illegible] speech on that occasion, a [illegible], from which we trust neither [illegible] public will allow him to escape. In its [illegible] with the Marseilles Land Company and [illegible] Sir Morton Peto, there can, we fear, be little doubt that the Agra and Masterman's Bank departed widely from their proper banking functions, and betrayed the faith of both shareholders and depositors by assisting in speculations, the hazardous nature of which has been proved by the result. The case is one that requires, and, we hope, will receive, the strictest investigation.

There is, perhaps, some hope that the assets of the Bank may prove considerable, though it must take long to realize them, and the distress that will be suffered in the mean time is terrible to contemplate.

The circumstances under which this disastrous failure has taken place show more clearly than ever the danger of important local Banks having their head offices in London. Henceforth, the public will look upon a perfect local control over the affairs of their banking establishments as an indispensable element of safety. That Calcutta should not be deemed of sufficient importance to have a Bank of Exchange with its head quarters on the spot, is an unintelligible anomaly, and one which we should hardly think will now be suffered to continue. Besides the want of control, the Indian public are placed at the immense disadvantage of being in ignorance of what is going on. Irreparable ruin may overtake them without warning, or they may be deceived into confidence by the misrepresentations of the English Press, an instance of which is afforded by the last number of the *Overland Mail*:—

"Any man, for example, with capital at his disposal, might have made, and might still make, a fortune by purchasing the shares of the Agra and Masterman's Bank at their present depreciated rates. On the second day of the panic there was a run upon the Bank occasioned to some extent, we imagine, by the belief that it was largely connected with an unsuccessful finance company. The shock was borne bravely; all demands were so promptly met that on the next day there was no recurrence of the pressure. But the shares fell in an alarming manner, and they are only now beginning to recover. Confidence, however, will soon be thoroughly restored, and then numbers will reproach themselves for their precipitancy in throwing good property away. A Bank that had for so many years been distinguished by a wise and cautious administration of its affairs was not likely to have launched suddenly into hazardous speculations."

As the Agra and Masterman's Bank was ruined at the time this was written, either it must have been written in utter ignorance of the real state of matters, or the writer must have wilfully traded on the public confidence. On the former supposition, which we trust to be the true one, the Editor of the *Overland Mail* has been evidently victimised by some designing person who scarcely deserves to be protected by the rules of the Press. Nothing can be more reprehensible on the part of a newspaper than an attempt of this kind to bolster up the credit of a public Company on insufficient information.

It will be seen from a report which will be found in our Legal column, that the Bank is now to be wound up by the Court of Chancery, and that an authorised official will be sent out immediately to wind up the business of the Calcutta Branch.

(*From the Hurkaru, June 19.*)

The Advocate General stated that since the order had been made by his lordship for the winding up of this Company by the Court and for the appointment provisionally of a liquidator, a telegram had been received from London, stating that the Bank was to be wound up by the Court of Chancery, and that an authorized official would be sent out immediately to wind up the business of the Branch Banks.

At present he (the Advocate General) would further apply for the Court's authority to transfer to the account directed by the Court to be opened at the Bank of Bengal, certain money which was already in the Bank of Bengal to the credit of the Agra Bank, when the first order was made, and other funds which were under the control of the managers and in the Bank's strong room, the order of the Court only including money *to be* received.

At the date of the Agra Bank's suspension, they had in the Bank of Bengal Rs. 7,59,000 against which the Bank of Bengal had certain counter claims.

At the time of stopping payment, the Agra Bank had on the premises Rs. 2,25,000. They had since received from Madras Rs. 1,00,000 in silver on the 14th instant; the day on which the Bank stopped payment they had received Rupees 1,400 in small sums; on the 15th before the order for winding up was obtained Rs. 22,000 odd. These last two [illegible] advice, been paid into the Bank of Bengal [illegible] the Bank after its stoppage, and after the winding up order had been obtained. A question would arise as to that sum and the Rs. 1,400 as having been received on account of constituents after the stoppage, and it was wished that these sums should remain in the Bank of Bengal to the separate account subject to further order. Then since the winding up various small sums had been paid for telegrams, office expenses, &c., and the permission of the Court was asked for the retention by the provincial liquidator of a sum of Rs. 2,500 for the necessary current expenses; for this sum he would account to the Court, and when he needed further funds for this purpose, he would make a further application to the Court.

Mr. Justice Phear thought the application reasonable. With respect to the sums of Rs. 1,400 and Rs. 5,999 received since the winding up, no order could be made at present; they should remain in their present state of deposit.

Application granted.

(*From the Hurkaru, June 20.*)

The winding up of the Agra Bank by a compulsory process, under the direct action and control of the Court of Chancery, is a most significant fact, suggestive of a most unfavourable disposition evinced by the shareholders towards the late directorial management of the Bank, and of the total want of confidence they experience in the proceedings of the directors. The voluntary process would no doubt have better suited the directors, managers and auditors; it would have enabled them to prolong the deception and misrepresentation which we have now grave grounds for believing have been practised. The disastrous results of scandalous mismanagement would have been assigned to causes other than those which have worked the Bank's ruin, and the studied concealment of the actual circumstances which led to its destruction would have kept in blind and perilous ignorance all who were interested in recovering from the wreck the little that might yet be saved. But official investigation and public scrutiny will avert that additional dishonour; and shareholders, depositors, and customers and creditors of all classes will learn, by an undisguised revelation, the true character of the transactions which have blighted their fortunes, which have issued in widespread and indiscriminating disaster, and which have terminated in the hopeless insolvency of a once flourishing institution.

The nature of those transactions will be disclosed in due time, and in a few days we shall learn the details of the sudden collapse; but we believe we are not wrong in attributing the issue to the fact, that speculative financial operations, on a scale of perilous magnitude, have been displacing the legitimate business of the Bank, and that the amalgamation which was to have added strength and security to the Association has been the cause of its dissolution.

We have already published the Bank's statement of assets and liabilities on the 31st December last, and comparing it with previous annual balance sheets, it is impossible not to be struck with the extraordinary accession of business which it represents on both sides of the account, within a comparatively short period. Computed by millions the liabilities amounted to a sum which the most cautious and experienced bankers in Europe would have hesitated to incur; but the ambitious views of the Agra Board could not be restrained, and aspiring to a position which should dwarf the Bank's former proportions into insignificance, the directors eagerly seized every opportunity which seemed to promise the fruition of their hopes.

We shall now refer to the directors' report which accompanied their annual statement, and the proceedings of the meeting of shareholders. The former is contained in a few words, and states that, *after making ample provision for bad and doubtful debts*, the divisible surplus amounted to upwards of a quarter of a million, or 16 per cent. on the increased capital of £1,500,000.

The address of the chairman, Dr. George Gordon Macpherson, formerly of the Bengal Medical Service, was a felicitous exposition of the able and satisfactory conduct of the Bank's affairs by all concerned, by the London Board, the General Manager, the London Managers, Inspector of Branches, and the Committees who supervised the operations of distant agencies. As regarded the London or Home business, the chairman thought it unnecessary to say much regarding the amalgamation which had become an old story, further than that the co-partnership got on comfortably in every respect, all losses had been provided for, and the accounts had been audited by gentlemen whose position was a guarantee that everything was absolutely correct. No other fact having suggested itself to the chairman, he moved the adoption of the report and accounts, which the deputy chairman, one of the partners of the firm which had united its fortunes to those of the Bank, seconded, and its unanimous adoption by the meeting must have been a relief to those gentlemen, after their anxious devotion to the interests which had been committed to their care.

An awkward enquiry, however, was made by an observant proprietor, relative to the Bank's connections with a foreign Company, a point which had escaped the attention of the chairman. The interrogation was answered, but we are under the conviction that the connection then referred to had a very material influence on subsequent events, and we will hereafter endeavour to give such particulars as we can gather together to enable our readers to form their own conclusions.

THE ATTITUDE OF AUSTRIA.

(*Ost-Deutsche Post—Vienna, May 27.*)

[illegible] three hundred thou[illegible] Italians, [illegible] o[illegible] moreover [illegible] have already stepped into [illegible] loins, no one is certain that [illegible] on its neck, that in a few weeks [illegible] not be opposed to it. Even Italy [illegible] finding the friendly protector on whom [illegible] depend; and the proof of this is, the anxious cri[illegible] and desperate views which are to be found in all the Italian papers with reference to the Congress. This is echoed by the whole press of Europe—and still we have the Congress!

As yet Austria seems to be the State most imperilled that appears at the Conference, because she is the only one who will be required to give up a part of her territory. There is no doubt that the representative of Italy will make this demand with reference to Venetia. Still, the position of Austria in the Conference does not appear to us by any means so disadvantageous as many prophets of evil have depicted it. We presuppose that the Austrian plenipotentiary will oppose the demand of the Italian speaker by the curt declaration that Austria is not disposed to allow a part of her Empire, in which she has been in uninterrupted possession for the last fifty years, and the right to possess which is rendered indisputable by old and new treaties, to be made a subject of discussion. This declaration, it is true, will not put the question aside. And here the impossibility will be shown of altering this question a hair's breadth by means of friendly discussion. Who is to support this pretension of the [illegible] envoy? Prussia? How could Prussia have the [illegible] at this moment, that she is striving after an extension of her territory at the cost of Austria and the rights of the Confederation, to demand that Austria should be deprived of a part of her territory in another direction? The attitude which Prussia will take at the Conference on the Italian question is most decisive for the relations of the two Powers in future. If Prussia really forgets all her duty as a German Power so far as to support the pretensions of Italy, then the last tie between Prussia and Austria is broken for ever; then there will be no solution but war to the knife, war until one of the States is made small and harmless. And we hope, for the justice of Fate, that this may be the lot of Prussia. With a State who would not only rob an old and kindred ally for its own interest, but also support the plundering propensities of a foreigner, there can be no peace until it meets with the same lot which it would prepare for its neighbour—mutilation and reduction. The attitude of Russia is less doubtful than the conduct of Prussia in so far as the Venetian question is concerned. The parallel with Poland is too clear for any further explanation to be required to prove how impossible it is for the Court of St. Petersburg to give a European Areopagus the right to vote whether this or that part of a State shall remain in it, or be cut off from it. It is not very important to consider what the attitude of England, who is tired of Europe, will be. Lord John Russell is not the man to have a decided foreign policy, and the English representatives will be well instructed not to go very far from France. In the hand of the latter lies the decision, not only of the peaceful, but also of the warlike results of the Congress. To which of the opposed parties will France incline? According to the protecting part which Napoleon III. undertook towards Italy, it is to be presumed that he cannot refuse his moral support; but its physical and not moral support which is required, and it is now quite sure that Napoleon cannot engage his troops again in a war for Italy without considerable recompense. The French people and the French army are disenchanted with this sort of romance. It is a fact that there exists no hatred amongst the French nation against Austria, and that the French army would infinitely sooner fight against the Prussians and Italians than against the Austrians, with whom the French soldier had an opportunity of measuring himself in the last campaign, and for whom he retains no antipathy, precisely for the reason that he was the victor......

To carry on a war against Austria, the public opinion in France must be quite different to what we find it now, and which found expression in the Corps Legislatif at the time of Thiers's speech.

(*From the Daily News, June 4.*)

The following telegraphic news from Berlin and Vienna appeared in the columns of the above journal:—

The Austrian government has justified the armaments of the states of the Germanic Confederation to the representatives of the great powers, on the ground that those states have to take into consideration the possibility of Federal execution against Prussia, as the latter questions the right of the Federal Diet to settle the differences respecting the succession to the Elbe Duchies.

The Prince Archbishop of Brixen has addressed a pastoral to the clergy of his see, declaring the highest interest of the catholic church to be involved in the impending conflict.

A semi-official article says:—"Great importance is attached to the obstacles which exist in the way of a settlement of the questions to be discussed by the conference. As regards Venetia, it is considered that it will be most difficult to find the means of compensating Austria for the cession of that province even should Austria be willing to entertain the idea of compensation."

Count Mensdorff will leave next week for Paris, to represent Austria at the Conference. The *Presse* of to-day says: Austria, in her reply to the English, French, and Russian invitations to the Conference, stated that she accepted the invitation on condition that no proposition should be discussed which had for its object the territorial aggrandisement or increase of power of any of the governments represented at the Conference. The *Abendpost* of this evening corroborates this statement, and adds that only on the above stipulation being accepted by the mediating powers can any hopes be entertained for the preservation of peace. It is, however, not correct that Austria has specially stipulated that the question of Venetia should not form the object of negotiations, that question not having been mentioned at all in the notes of invitation addressed to Vienna.

Austria intends to abdicate her rights in Holstein to the Federal Diet. Queen Olga of Wurtemberg, who recently visited this city, was the bearer of an autograph letter from the Emperor of Russia to the Emperor of Austria. The Czar advocates the rejection by Austria of all prop[illegible] referring to the cession of Venetia, the settlement [illegible] Austro-Prussian dispute by the recognition of [illegible] Duke of Oldenburg's claims to the Schleswig-Holstein throne, [illegible] relations and the re-establishment of the ancient [illegible] St. Petersburg between the cabinets of Vienna [illegible] from Prince Charles Prince Ghika, the bearer of a letter of Austria, has been re[illegible] Hohenzollern to the Emperor the confidant of a Ger[illegible] representative of the Hospodar of Roumania. The mission entrusted to Prince Ghika is to obtain Austrian recognition of Prince Charles of Hohenzollern as sovereign of the Danubian Principalities.

An imperial decree has been issued to-day suspending for the present, on account of the dangers menacing the southern parts of the empire, the laws for the protection of personal liberty and inviolability of domicile in Venetia, the Istrian seaboard, Gorz and Gradisca, Southern Tyrol, and Dalmatia. An order has also been issued empowering the general commanding the army of the north to suspend, in case of necessity, the above laws in all fortified places under his command, including their environs, and also in some other districts. He is furthermore empowered to establish military courts for the trial of civilians for certain offences hitherto punishable by the ordinary penal code, and in certain contingencies to proclaim martial law.

The *Memorial Diplomatique* of to-day says:—"The Austrian reply to the invitation to the Conference states that Austria does not ask for any territorial changes, and expresses the desire that the other States should act similarly. But if the great Powers, in the interest of peace, determine upon the expediency of territorial modifications, Austria will accept a free and loyal discussion upon the titles of some and the pretensions of other States."

The declaration made by the Austrian representative in the last sitting of the Federal Diet is joyfully received by all the Vienna press as a German deed by which the political situation is placed in a clear light. They consider that the question of peace or war must now soon be decided. Some journals declare that the Austrian declaration will hasten the outbreak of war, and that all hopes of peace being preserved by means of a conference must be abandoned. The ministerial *Oesterreichische Zeitung* of to-day publishes an article in reference to the programme semi-officially stated to have been proposed by Austria as the basis for the deliberations of the conference at Paris, in accordance with which no extension of territory or increase of power would be allowed to any of the states invited to the conference. Should Prince Gortschakoff go to the Paris conference, he would visit Vienna on his way to the French capital. This programme, says the *Oesterreichische Zeitung*, does not render impossible an exchange of territory. Negotiations might be entered into for the cession of Venetia if Italy were to offer Austria a completely corresponding territorial compensation. In the same way the acquisition of the Elbe Duchies by Prussia could form the subject of discussion if that Power were ready to cede to Austria a territory equal to the Duchy of Holstein. Until this is the case the treaty stipulations will be adhered to by the Austrian government. Count Mensdorff awaits, before leaving for Paris, a reply from the neutral powers assenting to the conditions upon which Austria accepted the invitation to the Conference. Prince Ghika has not yet obtained an audience of the Emperor to notify the accession of Prince Charles of Hohenzollern to the throne of Roumania. Intelligence received here from Constantinople announces that the Sultan has received a letter from Prince Charles of Hohenzollern, in which the latter offers to proceed to Constantinople. In the Turkish Ministry opinions are divided on the question of accepting or refusing the proffered visit. Fuad Pacha has expressed great indignation at the attitude which the signatary Powers of the treaties of 1856 and 1858 have taken up in the question of the Danubian Principalities.

(*From the Pall Mall Gazette, June 2.*)

Our letters from Vienna say that the question of the cession of Venetia for a territorial compensation has been a good deal discussed in Government circles of late. A variety of solutions of this question have been proposed, but it seems to be agreed on all hands that any extension of the Austrian frontier eastwards would rather be a source of weakness than of strength to the empire. Even the annexation of Silesia is only looked upon as a *pis-aller* to which Austria would only consent if she were driven very hard. The formation of volunteer corps is going on very slowly, even at Vienna, where the feeling is more warlike than in almost any other part of the country. Although Prince Colloredo, one of the wealthiest landed proprietors in Austria, and Mr. Zelinka, also a very wealthy man, have put themselves at the head of the volunteer movement, and the governor of Lower Austria has ordered placards to be put up in all the towns and villages asking for contributions, not more than about 30,000 florins (£1,2000), including 5,000 which remained from a former contribution for a similar purpose, have been collected. The lower classes are very free in their comments on these placards, and the general opinion seems to be that those who have signed them are rich enough to form a volunteer corps at their own expense before they call for contributions from others. Count Mensdorff's attempt to form a legion of rifles in Styria have not been very successful, and he has gone to Carinthia to look for more volunteers. An Italian at Trieste, named Ambrogio di St. Ralli, has offered 500 florins reward for the Austrian soldier who will take the first flag or cannon from the enemy—probably a unique example of Italian loyalty to Francis Joseph. On the whole, the volunteer agitation is felt to be a failure, and it is believed it will be as useless as in 1859. In Venetia the party of action has determined to keep as quiet as possible, at the same time secretly supporting the Italian volunteers by all the means in its power. It has organized a regular transport service for the conveyance of young men across the frontier, and several thousands of them have already joined Garibaldi. Italy has, we hear, been making great efforts to prevent the Middle States of Germany from taking an active part in a war between Austria and Prussia, and France has been using her influence in the same direction. That the clerical party is getting up a reactionist movement in Southern Italy with a view to the outbreak of a revolution in favour of the [illegible] of Naples in the South, while the troops of Victor [illegible] are busily employed against Austria in the [illegible] beyond a doubt. It has consequently been [illegible] keep a portion of the troops in [illegible] their disappointment, as [illegible] against the [illegible] who [illegible] war [illegible] date [illegible] at the Caprera, [illegible] his letters to [illegible] of the chances of war. "[illegible]" he in one of them, "as I hope [illegible] be persuaded that the only idea of the Italians should be the sword. They will have liberty afterwards, if they deserve it."

The *Times*, noticing the rumoured refusal of Austria to discuss the Venetian question in a European conference, and her demand that no Power shall obtain territorial aggrandizement, remarks that should Austria really prove to have destroyed the last hopes of peace, a heavy responsibility will rest on her Emperor. Though he has received infinite provocation, and his cause, as far as regards Germany, is just, it is unwise and immoral to refuse such an invitation as has now been given by the neutral Powers, or to couple the acceptance with conditions which make it nugatory. It cannot be denied that there is much sympathy with him, for he is acting a comparatively honest part in Germany, and has the good-will of the larger portion of his countrymen. But his persistence in resisting all negotiation with respect to his Italian territory must deprive him of the hearty co-operation of the freest and most powerful European communities. Should the empire hereafter be exposed to the attacks of other enemies than are now gathered against it, the world will think its calamities have not been undeserved.

THE TRUE NATURE OF A CREDIT PANIC.

(*From the Pall Mall Gazette, May 29.*)

It is in some respects unfortunate that the notions of the English public about currency should be derived so exclusively as they are from the writers of City articles, who, though far more familiar than mere economical students can pretend to be with the practical working of monetary affairs, are often misled by that very familiarity into missing or misinterpreting the broad economical principles at the root of the phenomena of currency. We think we can see errors caused by too much attention to detail and too little to demonstrated principles, in the various opinions advanced on the present strained monetary situation; and, though not pretending to the intimate familiarity with the money market which many of our instructors no doubt possess, we doubt whether that deficiency is not in some respects an advantage for the purpose we have in view—namely, to explain the individual characteristics of the present panic and the complete inapplicability of the remedy proposed in a very influential quarter for its alleviation.

There can be no question but that the present panic is more completely a credit panic than any we have had since 1837, perhaps since the great credit panic of 1825. In 1847 the pressure was chiefly caused by the enormous conversion of floating capital into fixed capital, due to the gigantic scale of the railway projects of the previous years,—in other words, by the withdrawal of capital from productive operations in which it was "turned over" once or twice in the year, and its sinking in concerns which could only at best yield a yearly *profit* instead of being all consumed and reproduced within that period, and often could not do even so much as that till after a period of preparation and expectation. Thus the increase of the wages fund of the country was suddenly and seriously checked, even if the fund itself were not absolutely diminished, and this immediately after the powerful temporary impulse given to it by the vast sums expended on wages in the construction of the railways, while at the same moment a considerable loss of capital, and consequent absorption of other capital in its place, was caused by the Irish famine. The extreme panic was due to the temporary or permanent extinction of floating capital resulting from these causes; and the paralysis of credit was the effect, not the cause, of our embarrassments. In 1857, the chief cause of panic was unsound commerce. This year the blow has fallen at the very centre of our banking system, and has consequently had infinitely more instantaneous and visible effect than the loss of the same amount of capital by unsound commerce, or the temporary paralysis of even much *more* than the same amount by its withdrawal from the fund of floating capital and its being sunk in fixed improvements. No one can doubt that if, instead of the failure of Overend, Gurney, & Co. for £10,000,000, a great Manchester manufacturing firm had failed for the same amount, the effect on the public mind would have been infinitely less, because the real calamity in this case has consisted not only in the amount lost and the ramifications of that loss over the community through the creditors of the losers, as it would have done in the case of a commercial or manufacturing failure, but also in the terror inspired in the minds of the general public as to the safety of their own savings, whether included in the deposit accounts or invested in the shares of banking establishments. Banking is obviously a trade which cannot be carried on at all except by the aid of universal confidence. For banking *means* trusting other people with your money to invest pretty much at their own discretion, on condition you shall have it again at call or at a short notice; and no banker could succeed but for the certainty that very few will want the funds they have thus trusted to him at one and the same time. There is no successful bank whose paid up capital bears more than a very insignificant proportion to the amount of the funds trusted to it and used by it,—no bank which does not gain its profits almost entirely by employing so as to yield higher interest the funds entrusted to it for which it gives a lower interest or no interest at all. And so far does this system go in England, owing partly to the stability given by Government aid to the Bank of England, that the reserves kept by all the banks in the country to meet their liabilities is incredibly small in proportion to those liabilities. If there were no central institution like the Bank of England, and each bank kept its own reserve against its own liabilities, probably every good banker would think one-third of his liabilities not at all too much to keep in reserve. But as it is, it is thought a good reserve if the Bank of England alone keeps one-third of its liabilities, though that is, speaking roughly, the only reserve kept against the collective liabilities of all the banks in [illegible] country. So absolute is the reliance on the solvency of the Bank of England that many of even even the best banks keep a reserve in cash (*including* their reserve lodged at the Bank of England) of only one-tenth or twelfth or one-eighth [illegible] may be, of their liabilities, and trust to the Bank of England to lend cash on Consols, or to discount first-class paper, on an emergency, whenever the public suddenly withdraws a more than usual amount of the funds it deposits in their hands.

Now with such a credit system as this, widely ramified throughout the country, it is easy enough to conceive the fearful blow which any general loss of confidence in our banking must cause. It is a system which can only be worked at all by virtue of general trust. The effect of it is of course to economize in a very high degree the circulating medium. For, by our system of cheques and clearing-houses, property of the value of thousands and hundreds of thousands changes hands with scarcely any actual transfer of either notes or gold. The banks work on the hypothesis that quite an infinitesimal amount of notes and gold in proportion to what *would* be needed if every transaction were concluded by the transfer of notes and gold, will be necessary. Now, it is an elementary proposition that, in a society where every transaction is concluded by the transfer of actual currency, if you suddenly double the amount of the currency without altering the number or value of your transactions, the price of all commodities will be doubled; and so, too, if you suddenly halve the amount of the currency under the same circumstances, the price of everything will be halved. But widespread distrust produces much the same *kind of effect* on our highly economized circulating medium which an actual destruction of it would produce in a society where everything was done by the transfer of cash. Not only do depositors withdraw their savings, and *bury* them in boxes, and country bankers withdraw their deposits with the Bank of England to enable them to pay their own depositors, but, in consequence of this, the system of payment by cheques is seriously paralyzed. At such a time as this if you give a cheque to a country tradesman in payment for an article, he will look anxiously at it, shake his head, and say "he is very sorry, but in times like these he is compelled in justice to his family to take cash only." In short, the effect is that, instead of a highly economized system of currency, we are compelled to return for a time almost to the old plan of producing gold or Bank of England notes for every transaction, and this at the very time when an unusually large number of notes and sovereigns are shut up idle in old ladies' bureaus or in bankers' tills. Fortunately, perhaps, the number of trade transactions is very much diminished at the same time, or else the sudden insufficiency of our circulating medium would be even more [illegible] than it actually is. But, on the whole, the effect of [illegible] credit is necessarily to make the ordinary currency, which suffices in times of good credit, with the help of the vast cheque-system and clearing-house system, absurdly inadequate to the needs of the time.

We are now in a position to see how mistaken is the notion that the issue of a few million extra notes by the Bank of England at such a time as this could "debase the currency," as we have lately heard that it does from an influential quarter. "You cannot," said the *Times* of Saturday, "permanently increase credit by issuing notes purporting to represent gold, but which, in reality, only *debase the established currency*, the proceeding being but another mode of borrowing money on the Government credit without paying interest for it. If that credit is to be put forth it should be done honestly. Instead of foisting upon the public notes as gold-notes which are issued purely on credit—since there is nothing else behind them—notes could be used bearing the interest which should properly attach to all securities the convertibility of which cannot be guaranteed until some future fixed date." And it proposes to issue interest-bearing credit notes instead of ordinary notes accordingly. Now this argument, if it had any validity at all, would tell against the issue of all notes against which gold is not reserved. The Bank, as is well known, is always authorized to issue £14,000,000 worth of notes on securities only—that is on credit—and ordinarily retains gold only against the balance issued over and above that amount. The Government have authorized the Bank now to go beyond this amount in their note issue, without retaining gold for all beyond it, though it has not yet, we believe, been actually reached. But if it were *exceeded*, there would be no more danger *now* of risking the convertibility of the note in consequence of that excess, than there was two months ago when the limit was not even approached. It is true that if the Act of 1841 be broken, *more* than the regular £14,000,000 worth of notes will be issued without gold "behind them," but only because more notes are actually wanted by the public, and are certain to be retained in circulation without being presented for gold. And that is not a depreciation of the currency. If, at the time of the passage of the Act of 1844, it had been thought certain that £20,000,000 worth of notes, instead of £14,000,000 worth or so, would always remain "out," the larger number would have been fixed instead of the smaller, as the number which it would be safe to issue on credit, without any danger of depreciating the currency. It is the absolute *convertibility* of the note, and that only, which secures the currency, and at one time, when the demand is great, the note will be certainly convertible, even though £20,000,000 worth of notes are out "on securities" only, though at another time, when the demand is less, it is not safe to issue more than £14,000,000 worth on securities only. If the *Times'* argument were sound, all issue of notes without interest, except on gold retained to the full amount, would "debase the currency." Now we have shown that the peculiarity of the present state of things is really due not to a depreciated but to an appreciated currency—to a currency much too small for its work. The proof lies in the *fall* of general prices—the impossibility of selling except at an artificially low price—instead of that rise of general prices which always indicates a depreciated currency. Our answer to the *Times* is, therefore, that there is no danger whatever of the Bank of England note not being convertible at pleasure, in spite of the increased issue. The true explanation of the present crisis is that other kinds and modes of circulating medium being suddenly paralyzed, and a great demand for notes to *hoard* having sprung up, a much larger number will float without risking the convertibility of the note than at ordinary times. The new issue comes simply in lieu of, as an auxiliary to, other equivalents for circulating medium, and therefore no more "debases the currency" when the efficiency of cheques is paralyzed, than the system of bankers' cheques itself debases the currency when the system of bankers' cheques is in full efficiency. In 1825 *eight millions* of additional notes were issued by the Bank *without checking the influx of bullion* into England, showing demonstratively that the issue of these eight millions did not then "debase the currency."

So much for the argument against an additional issue of bank-notes. As for the proposal itself to issue credit notes, we suppose that it has been adequately disposed of by our contemporary the *Economist*. They are not wanted, and what is more they would not answer the purpose any better than exchequer bills do now, and exchequer bills are not very popular just now. Country bankers would not know what to do with credit notes. Their customers want *cash*. And the mere newness of the expedient would be alarming, and excite additional distrust, whereas the great necessity of the time is to allay distrust. The proposal rests on a misapprehension of the true nature of a credit panic—a sort of misapprehension to which those who do not keep a [illegible] strong grasp of the abstract causes at work are [illegible] able.

to be c[illegible] stone. hearing [illegible] ite occup[illegible] hunters an[illegible] ful of wine a[illegible] however, there [illegible] feeble and angry [illegible] expected. To take only this we[illegible] Monday and Wednesday the Tories [illegible] diversion from the Reform Bill, advoca[illegible], first, some remedy for corrupt practices, th[illegible] educational franchise, only to escape the more obnoxious discussion, charged Mr. Gladstone, with some bitterness and delightful absurdity in both cases, first with indifference to corruption, then with injustice to the educational test. And in the latter case even so small an assailant as Lord Robert Montagu lashed himself into indignation against Mr. Gladstone's supposed attempt to "dictate" to the House, and then somewhat irrelevantly tried to bring him into contempt by charging him with proposing an impossible question in asking, what 1,330*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* would give when divided by 2*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* The pedantic and noble Lord, as we have explained elsewhere, really only showed his own ignorance, not Mr. Gladstone's, but the character of his rather impertinent and foolish little speech is as fair a test as you can have of the temper of the Tory party towards Mr. Gladstone. Lord Robert Montagu and Lord Cranborne emerge alternately from their party to harry Mr. Gladstone, Lord Robert Montagu on the petty occasions and Lord Cranborne on the great. Lord Cranborne charges him contemptuously with sentimental rant, and Lord Robert Montagu complains almost in a whine of his dictatorial character and impossible long divisions. And the temper of the Tory organs is, as usual, a sort of coarse exaggeration of the language of the most violent and inexperienced of the young Tory champions in the House of Commons. There is an article in the June number of that excellent old curiosity shop and armoury of Tory prejudices, *Blackwood's Magazine*, in which the editor, who, like the prudent householder, brings forth from his treasure things new and old,—though as regards politics at least chiefly new in point of personality, and old in point of logic,—scolds Mr. Gladstone with an acrimony that might be adapted to rebuke an unscrupulous and malignant antagonist, but certainly not an eloquent and courteous political foe.

What is the reason of all this savage personal set against Mr. Gladstone? We have anxiously interrogated *Blackwood* as a good Tory authority, at least on the subject of his *imputed* sins, and find, first, that Mr. Gladstone is not a member of the Whig connection, being both a "convert" and a "plebeian," next, that he is supposed to have "an unhappy temper," and a great "impulsiveness," to be "overbearing in debate," and "impracticable in counsel," finally, that he interposed to prevent Lord Palmerston's retaining the paper duty, saving Denmark, and recognizing the South,—*he*, mind, who was the foremost of all the Ministers in giving a premature and public acknowledgment to the imaginary fact that Mr. Davis had really formed a nation,—and that he has since Lord Palmerston's death thrown himself into the hands of Mr. Bright. This curious tissue of actual and fanciful deficiencies, of which the only items positively true are his late conversion to Liberalism and his externality to the Whig set, does not immediately suggest much instructive comment. It appears to express chiefly the intensity of hatred felt for him by the Tories, and the tropical fertility of painful imaginations which that hatred has engendered. But no doubt the first thing which is perfectly conspicuous on the face of this indictment is one of the principal reasons why the Tories are getting this almost morbid feeling towards Mr. Gladstone, namely, that while they feel his great power, his dangerous and pernicious power as they think it, yet, they do not understand him at all. He irritates them because he is such a riddle to them. They feel that his policy is not a mere party policy, whatever they may find it convenient to assert it, and that a real sense of duty to the State had more to do with his anxiety to rescue the Reform question from the discreditable position in which it was left than any party motive. Higher motives than the ordinary mingle so much and in so incalculable a manner in all Mr. Gladstone does, break out in such odd ways,—in depression and sadness when the Tories expect vexation and anger,—in attempts to deal with questions not yet absolutely urgent, but which excite real enthusiasm in a few and perplexity in the many,—in warnings which they mistake for mere taunts,—in conciliation which they mistake for mere weakness,—in bowing to the expressed will of the House rather than its secret will,—which they call domineering,—that they never feel they can reckon on what they have to fight against, or even be quite sure, when they are fighting against it, that they are really not fighting with a shadow. It is hard to kick against the pricks, but hardest of all to do so when you are not quite sure whether the pricks are pricks of conscience or pricks of a true foe's steel. And this is doubtless one of the great grievances against Mr. Gladstone, that the law of his nature is not a simple one, and is complicated with higher laws than any which have been mixed up with party questions for some time back. Thus when Mr. Gladstone broods over the National Debt, and tries to excite a real moral feeling in favour of diminishing it, the country gentlemen think he is talking of the exhaustion of coal and the consequent fall in rents only to tease them, and are, moreover, entirely unable to reply to him. They feel that it will scarcely do to assume that he has nothing further than a refined taunt in his mind, for all he says and does shows that the subject is one of profound interest to him, far profounder interest than they can understand. But to have a cry for repeal of the malt tax met with a counter appeal to relieve the co[illegible] of a great burden, likely some day [illegible] hence to be felt more painfully by [illegible] than any other [illegible], is like wrestling [illegible] a ghost,—which must be about the most uncongenial sport to country gentlemen that you could invent.

Then Mr. Gladstone, besides being generally unintelligible to the country gentlemen, and, moreover, tuned an octave higher in political feelings and motives than they can understand,—both of which are very irritating circumstances,—has not, it must be admitted, that positive and defined *English* feeling which is so soothing to the country members. This was in great measure the strength of Lord Palmerston with the Opposition, that he expressed their feelings as Englishmen with far more exactness than their own leader,—indeed with the precise tone of pride and intellectual limitation proper to a country party. Mr. Gladstone does not do this. His mind is not a well defined English mind. He thinks far more of the immediate home details of statesmanship than of the attitude of England towards the rest of the world. In this respect no doubt *Blackwood's* curious taunt, that he is a plebeian and external to the Whig party, has meaning in it. The aristocracy, being the foremost part of the English nation, have always identified themselves with it in relation to European or foreign affairs, almost as the head of a family takes up the quarrels and needful negotiations between his family and the rest of the society in which he lives. The middle class are to a considerable extent deficient in this feeling, and so far Mr. Gladstone is a middle-class man. He is not sensitive, as it were, to the indications of the attitude of Europe towards England. He is thinking of improvements in our own economy, and continues to think of them even in such a crisis as the present far more than of the European complication. That, again, annoys the Tory party. They always think far more of the country in its external attitude towards the rest of the world than of the internal economy of the country, its little ailments and their remedies. The writer in *Blackwood* says, with a disgust which his foolish mind scarcely knows how to express bitterly enough, that Mr. Gladstone is the "great financier whom the Jews and the Manchester men are supposed to trust," and what he expresses by this unintelligent form of words is, that Mr. Gladstone is trusted more by people interested in administrative and legislative changes than by people concerned for the position of England.

But, after all, what infuriates the Tory opposition most against Mr. Gladstone is that they feel him to be an opponent who is scarcely touched by the ordinary arguments against either Radical or Whig prince,—an opponent whom they have themselves alienated into an antagonist, when they might just as well have had him as an ally. He has shown again and again,—and for our part this is to us a subject for regret,—that he cares on the whole less for popular government and popular freedom as an end, than for various humanizing changes in the actual *regime* of our civilization. No strong believer in popular freedom would have taken the line he took at first upon the American war. If he has become more and more of a Radical as time has gone on it is because he has been driven further away from the Conservative party by the density of their prejudice against all large-minded and humanizing changes,—because they have been incessantly the advocate of such abuses as he tried to remove in his onslaught on the Charitable Trusts,—because they have stood arrayed against every step he has taken for the great financial revolution which he has carried through,—because he cannot even propose a Church-rate compromise of a reform in the Irish land tenure without finding the same obstinate phalanx in his path. The Tories are secretly aware that the alienation of Mr. Gladstone is their own doing,—that he is not at heart or by essence a Radical, and has only become so because he finds the popular party uniformly better inclined to consider candidly reforms in our administrative policy than the great band of obstructives opposite. Men always hate enemies whom they have themselves made enemies much more than enemies who have made themselves enemies, and that is the great reason why the Conservatives so blindly hate Mr. Gladstone. They are aware that they have estranged him by their persistent and stupid adherence to mischiefs which no party was called upon to defend,—by their obstinate love of time-honoured abuses only because they were time-honoured, by their inborn hatred of enlightened change. They could never have detested a natural foe as they detest one whom their own blindness and genius for obstruction have forced reluctantly enough to lead the enemy's ranks.

THE ITALIANS AND THE WAR.

(*From the Army and Navy Gazette, June 2.*)

The Italians have, we are assured, collected and put in line 180,000 men in face of the Austrians guarding the Quadrilateral. To these regular troops there are added every day swarms of impetuous levies; but as yet the Volunteers have been prudently kept in rear of the regulars, not because their courage is doubtful, but because they may be deficient in the better part of valour, and precipitate a crisis. The moment Garibaldi leaves Caprera, and makes his way to the vicinity of Milan, war must be inevitable, and Austria and Italy, at all events, must come to blows. In a recent number of this journal we gave an account of the armament of the forts and lines of the Quadrilateral, but it is not easy to determine the force of the Austrians south of the Alps, although it can be made very easily superior to the present number of the enemy. Now, with every respect for the courage of the Italian volunteers, we must express strong conviction that for regular operations against regular troops even Garibaldi, at the head of his 100,000 volunteers, would prove unable to hold his own against an average Austrian general with a corps of 60,000 men. The volunteers are ill-armed and utterly destitute of discipline, and in the latter respect they are almost as bad as the men of the Prussian Reserve who committed such disgraceful outrages on their fellow citizens a few days ago. But the volunteering is not all on one side. In Austria the enthusiasm for the war has reached at least one large section of the people, and scarcely needs the stimulus of bounties. The Archduke Albrecht, who commands in Venetia, can place at least as much reliance on his Tyrolese jagers and Coast frontier men as the great Italian patriot can with safety lay on the soldiers of his fiery but fickle Milanese, Neapolitans, and Tuscans, and we all remember how very backward in coming forward his patriot bands were in Sicily. In artillery and in cavalry the Austrians have a vast superiority over the Italians; but it must be confessed the advantage will not prove of much account, if they stand on the defensive in the Quadrilateral. In mere numbers the Austrians are quite equal to the Prussians and Italians together, not counting volunteers; for the levies which are ordered for completion by the 10th of June will raise the strength of their Armies to little less than 850,000 men, to which must be added the auxiliary forces of friendly States. But then they are exposed to considerable disadvantages. Their lines of communication are long, and in places intricate and exposed. Above all, they are so weak at sea that the Adriatic may be considered as Italian water—a *mare Clausum* to the Austrian commodore and his squadron. This serious weakness opens one flank of the Quadrilateral, endangers Venice, and renders the disembarkation of an Italian army on points touching the Austrian position very closely and critically not only possible but probable. It is with some surprise we read in the Austrian papers very sanguine statements respecting the chance of success in an encounter with the Italian fleet; but it may be that they [illegible] Italy north [illegible] ated by [illegible] streams [illegible] corps could be [illegible] act the [illegible] their communications and th[illegible] Isola, on the [illegible] of the Gu[illegible] as been inspe[illegible] the [illegible] may [illegible] to the safety of the line [illegible] between the Alps and the [illegible], which might be comprom[illegible] time by a vigorous demonstration at the same [illegible] a descent at Porto[illegible], north of the mouth [illegible] might threaten the lines from Venice to Pa[illegible] to the east, and from its junction the route [illegible] Treviso to Adine. Such operations must, ho[illegible] subsidiary to a grand movement to force the Po [illegible] Adige—in other words, to try the whole force of the Au[illegible] Army and its fortified position, and Garibaldi and [illegible] volunteers could in that event be eminently useful [illegible] operating by the Lago di Garda, and trying to turn V[illegible] and cut in on the route between it and Vicenza. O[illegible] the accomplished facts of history is worth all its speculations, and it is quite impossible to determine the fo[illegible] which military measures may determine for themselves, which circumstances may render inevitable. As far as we can see, the Austrians evince more solicitude for their German than for their Italian frontier. The Army of the North absorbs their best generals, such as Benedek, and their best troops, such as the Guard, whilst they are content to send ordinary line regiments to Venetia. There is only one exception to this rule, and, in the Austrian estimation of nationalities, it is not to be justified by the idea that it depends on the bravery and excellence of the troops. The Italianised regiments have been sent northwards, and as they cannot fight the Croats and Hungarians about Venice, it is very probable they will be content with the Prussians as antagonists. It is no new thing for Prussians and German Austrians to fight with fury and persistency, and no wars the world has seen have been more bloody and bitter than those waged between the great German Powers for the sake of conquest and territory. The news that Austria absolutely refuses to entertain any project for the cession of Venice would seem to be confirmed, and in itself it almost indicates the abortive result of the Conference, but while there is peace there is hope, say diplomatists, and although we have not much faith in their healing arts, the uncertainty of the issues, and the knowledge that a certain Gallic neighbour has his eye on the [illegible] of his Teutonic friends, and is not unlikely to take a fancy to a bone whilst they are quarrelling, may produce a soothing effect, and lead to keeping bad blood in instead of letting it out. We believe the Emperor of the French is acting with a perfect regard for the interests of France, [illegible] bound to do, and that he has, by the logic of accomplished facts, obtained a crushing victory over the feeble and imbecile policy of the Foreign Office, which, from jeal[illegible], ignorance, or conceit, or all combined, led England to [illegible] proposals for a Congress which might have rendered [illegible] present unsatisfactory and menacing Conference [illegible] necessary, and even have forestalled its conclusions [illegible] it be attended by substantial results.

AT CAPRERA.

(*From Garibaldi at Home: By Sir Charles R. M'G[illegible], Bart.*)

After landing at Caprera, I climbed upwards amid [illegible] and myrtle for about half-an-hour, and then I reached [illegible] great man's cottage. I asked a servant in a red shirt if the General was at home, and in a few minutes I discovered he was at dinner. I wished to go away, but this was rendered impossible by Garibaldi requesting me to enter the room and partake of dinner. I was soon impressed with the belief that the General was not only the bravest of warriors and the purest of patriots, but also the prince of gentlemen. The *minestra*, or soup, was excellent, but on this occasion its ingredients of maccaroni and parmesan largely increased my difficulty of talking Italian. The party around me were fourteen in number, and ten of them appeared totally unacquainted with my own language. I asked the General when it would be convenient for him to receive [illegible] addresses which I had brought from England. [illegible] the following morning was the time fixed by [illegible] word of Garibaldi is unerring. Accordingly, [illegible] before eight next day, his servant Maurizio, [illegible] step into his room. After listening atten[illegible] reading of the addresses, he received them [illegible] satisfaction. He spoke of his invariable [illegible] cause of liberty, but with unaffected modes[illegible] his efforts had been overrated. In a very [illegible] gave me appropriate replies to these addresses [illegible] plies were written, not with trouble, but, on [illegible] with that facility which might be expected f[illegible] like Garibaldi, unites mental gifts with a goo[illegible] The General gave me these letters on the morn[illegible] day, the 21st of November. A few hours a[illegible] he sent a message to me, asking me to go with [illegible] following day on a cruise to Sardinia. In spite [illegible] previous intention to return immediately to Engl[illegible] thought it would be uncourteous and almost disloyal [illegible] comply. The first night of my arrival at Caprera, Sun[illegible] had been spent in a manner which in many parts of Europe, not including Scotland, might be denominated *trista*. The following evening, Monday, was passed very differently. Accordingly, I was surprised by the contrast, and perhaps I had forgotten that a dozen of Garibaldi's guests were Italians, and thus natives of a land of music. But if I had been deprived of sight, my sense of hearing would have almost sufficed to convince me that, instead of being in a cottage near the Straits of Bonifacio, I was present on that Monday evening at the performance of an opera in the Queen's Theatre in London. The General's daughter has a fine voice, which has been much cultivated. However, the best musical performer was certainly Major Specchj, who has served in most of Garibaldi's Italian campaigns. He is very large in size. To me he appeared full of music; but I was assured even by Garibaldi that Specchj has also shown himself full of martial ardour. In short, he has been distinguished both on the stage and in the field—both amid sounds of harmony and amid the rude blasts of war. He has sung in the opera-houses of Paris, London, and New York. However, in the year 1848 he left the stage, and enrolled himself as a private soldier, to fight against the Austians, against whom he had already sung more than once in the opera of "William Tell." But after

"The brazen throat of war had ceased to roar,"

Specchj exchanged his martial calling for his former musical occupation. Though Garibaldi does not compose music as he does poetry, he appeared to take much interest in these concerts of his guests. Almost every night in which there was music I heard him say, "Noi terminaremo col Barbiere," which led me to suppose that Rossini's opera, "The Barber of Seville," was one of his favourites. Before nine o'clock the concert terminated, and Garibaldi bade me good night. Accordingly I retired to my sleeping apartment, which was as comfortable as any reasonable being could desire. The sole cause of my disturbance at any time was the howling of the wind. In all the smaller islands near the Straits of Bonifacio the winds are said to be very vehement during winter. In the large island of Sardinia the high mountains serve as a shelter to many parts of the interior; but in Caprera throughout the year the prevalence of wind is such as to check the growth of trees. The General had expressed a wish that we should be on board the yacht early on the morning of the 22d of November. There is such a mixture of dignity and mildness in his manner that his wishes are usually interpreted as orders, and, therefore, most of us were on board the yacht even before the sun had begun to gild the neighbouring mountains. Fearful of being late, I ran down rapidly among the rocks and myrtle to the water's edge, where Major Basso kindly rowed me to the yacht. The position of the vessel was soon altered. The Sardinian mountains appeared behind us, and those of Corsica in front. We were for some time, between Caprera and Maddalena, in the midst of shoals, reefs, and rocks, with a strong wind blowing against us. Now and then the prow of our vessel was pointed towards a rock, as if to avoid some other rock either above or below water. The vessel ran on one of the rocks, and lost probably a little copper; but, although the crew were new, we were soon off. I was busy asking questions about the numerous islands, when some one said to me, "Don't speak—did you not feel it?" Then another person uttered the words, "Canale pericoloso, freq enti isole, &c"—Dangerous channel, frequent islands, &c. I ascertained, however, that we were passing near Monti Fico, a mountain where figs do not grow [illegible] and with perfe[illegible] knowledge of [illegible] his orders to Menotti, descendant of [illegible] sailors, Garibaldi [illegible] Often did he call out, "Badi gli scogli!"—Mind the rocks! Ricciotti, &c. Then the General would turn to me, and, with the courtesy which to him is natural, point out objects of interest, among which was one island inhabited only by wild boars, and another abounding in wild goats. The latter of these islands, Tavolara, which rises two thousand three hundred feet from the water's edge, seemed the more picturesque. It is very steep, and is said to be very difficult of ascent. That fine old sailor, Captain Roberts, told me at the Maddelina, a few days after this cruize, that he had reached the summit of Tavolara, but that he had found the ascent one of the most difficult experiments in climbing which he had ever attempted. The goats must find the upper region of Tavolara rather a pleasant and safe retreat. They told me on board the yacht that these animals have in that island teeth of an unusual colour. "Quasi d'oro" were, I think, the words which they used regarding the colour, and this tinge or colour of the teeth was attributed by them to the pasture of Tavolara. Such also is the opinion of Colonel Vecchj. Meanwhile, the waves rose high, and our vessel bounded finely over them. They forced themselves occasionally on deck, and gave the General a bath, at which he laughed good-humouredly. Unfortunately, there are people in this world who have an occasional tendency to sea-sickness. Some of my fellow-passengers were sick, and in a sort of temporary desperation they uttered loudly the word "Muoia!"—May I die! Accordingly, Garibaldi, who is one of the mildest of men, in deference, probably, to those who had not my bodily strength, put the vessel into the Gulf of Congianus, which is situated northward of the Golfo degli Aranci, or bay of oranges, and is separated from it by a ridge of hills or mountains. On the 24th of November we lay at anchor in a gulf, with the wild shore of Sardinia on either side of us. The boat first landed us, and afterwards one or two servants, with our cooking materials. "Pick sticks for a fire," said Garibaldi to myself and others. So, climbing up amidst the rocks and thick bush, we soon collected materials for a fire. A major, who had fought for the liberty of the Two Sicili[illegible] temporized an omelette, while some picked [illegible] others went shooting. Sardinia abound[illegible] people, and the number of murde[illegible] at three thousand per annum, ma[illegible] excess of population. Private prope[illegible] Spaniards. The country is not m[illegible] nor restrained by laws. The na[illegible] but the first day we saw none [illegible] ready, the General remark[illegible] call pic-nic in England?[illegible] on a grand scale." At t[illegible] and the blue sky was o[illegible] on the one side, and [illegible] were the orna[illegible] Garibaldi and his brot[illegible] of the company. It was [illegible] greatness of man and the gr[illegible] interest. As for the gilding [illegible] evening was approaching, it w[illegible] thing which poor art could ri[illegible] twilight had succeeded sunset, [illegible] again. Night came, and we [illegible] My berth was pointed out to me [illegible] two. As the occupant of the [illegible] companion in this part of the ya[illegible] character ought to be mentione[illegible] of him that he was neither so[illegible] that amidst temptations strong[illegible] thing to forfeit that peace of [illegible] have some influence in securing [illegible] called Nature's sweet restorer—[illegible] was Garibaldi. I left my cabin [illegible] It might have been about four o[illegible] the deck of our vessel, which lay [illegible] Congianus. There, amid the [illegible] solitude of Nature, I looked [illegible] the starry vault of Heaven; on [illegible] mountainous shores of Sardinia [illegible] number of people in that large [illegible] covered with forest, were, perha[illegible] Even the numerous dignitar[illegible] doubtless, then resting from the[illegible] half-a-million of souls. Sardi[illegible] sway of modern Rome. It wa[illegible] ancient Rome, some of whose gr[illegible] if they had been ruled by Christ[illegible] Garibaldi. No sooner had this th[illegible] than I returned to my cabin, and [illegible] It is with him a great resource. [illegible] spoke to me of Scotch books. [illegible] of Ossian, and the novels of Sir [illegible] few works of fiction," said he [illegible] Scott. He is [illegible] to Dumas [illegible]

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ANKS.

COMPTE DE

...Imperial Decrees of 7th and 8th Mar... ...th July 1854. Recognised by Act ... ...tive Council of India. Paid-up Ca... (£1,600,000). Reserve Fund—Francs 10,0...

...4, Rue Bergere Paris. Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, ...anghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

...of London; General Credit and Finance Co. (Limited); and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

...ency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases ...s Bills.

- London.
- France and the Continent of Europe.
- Egypt.
- Calcutta.
- Madras and Pondicherry.
- Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
- Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
- Sydney and Melbourne.
- Singapore and Java.

At current rates.

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 3 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than ...0,000.

On fixed Deposits at

3 months' notice		3 per cent. per annum.
6	ditto	4	do
12	ditto	5	do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 11th August 1865. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED).

ધી ઇંડીઅન પેનીનશુલા, લંડન, અને ચાઇના બેંક (લીમીટેડ).

दि इंडीयन पेनिनसुला, लंडन, अंड चाइना बाक (लीमटेड).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

Subscribed Capital—Fifty Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of 200 Rupees each,

With power to increase to Two Crores of Rupees (Two Millions Sterling.)

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

Branches, 1 Hare Street, Calcutta, and 48 and 49 Gresham House, London E. C.

Board of Directors.

[illegible] Hormusjee Wadia, Chairman. (B. and A. Hormusjee.)
...a Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart.
Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Esq.

London Bankers.—The Union Bank of London.

H. J. Mamsden, Chief Manager.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at the current rates of the day.

DEPOSITS.

Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed, subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

3 months certain	...	4	per cent.
3	"	... 5	"
6	"	... 6	"
12	"	... 8	"

COMMISSION.

The Bank receives Government Securities and Shares for safe custody on account of constituents, free of charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ½ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody, a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.

...the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in ...her Companies, ¼ per cent.

...er information regarding terms of business may be ...pplication at the Offices, Elphinstone Circle.

...siness—10 A.M. to 3 P.M.: Saturdays 10 A.M. to

By order of the Board of Directors,
CHARLES IGGULDEN, Manager.
...ne Circle, Bombay, 18th April 1866.

ELHI AND LONDON BANK (LI-

...)—Established in India 1844.

...d Capital One Million Sterling, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.

...ice, London—J. C. Parry, Esq., General Manager.

...r of Branches in India:—David Lancaster, Esq.

...es:—Calcutta, Bombay, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, ...ore, Benares, Darjeeling, Nyneetal, and Debroghur (Assam).

London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight	..	..at 2s.	1d. per Rupee.
4 do.	..	..at 2s.	0¾d. "
3 do.	..	..at 2s.	0¾d. "
2 do.	..	..at 2s.	0½d. "
1 do.	..	..at 2s.	0½d. "
On demand		..at 2s.	6d. "
On Scotland and Ireland		..at 1s.	11½d. "
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe		....at 1s.	11½d.

The Bank draws upon its Head Office, 76, King William Street, London, and on the Union Bank.

Government Securities are purchased and sold, also Bills on England, Calcutta, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee; and on every large Town in India, Australia and Continental Europe, also on Alexandria, Cairo, and Baghdad.

The Bank draws also on Melbourne and Sydney in Austra...

The Bank will transmit Bills direct to England on being furnis... with the correct address of the party to whom the remittance is to be forwarded.

The Delhi and London Bank undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper and Certificates of Shares in Joint Stock Companies, and will draw the Interest or Dividends thereon, as declared half-yearly when authorized so to do, and remit the same by its own Bills without any charge. On surrender of such Paper or Scrip a Commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 at two per cent. per annum. Interest is also given on fixed deposits half yearly:—

At 6 per cent.	requiring twelve	months' notice of withdrawal.
At 5	ditto,	nine	ditto.
At 4	ditto,	six	ditto.
At 3	ditto,	three	ditto.

Deposits may generally be availed of, without notice, by the Bank's Bills on London.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of giving one month's notice of paying off any of the above Deposits, or of modifying their terms.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS

Are granted on approved persons and other Security on the usual terms. For further particulars apply to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.

J. FRED. PRIGGEN, Manager.

Delhi and London Bank, Limited, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 3rd April 1866.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED.)

Head Office	..................CALCUTTA.
Subscribed Capital	..........ONE MILLION STERLING.
Paid-up Capital	..............£250,000.
Being paid up	..............£250,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Ferdinand Schiller, Esq., of Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller & Co.
George Miller Blacker, Merchant.
Doorgachurn Law, Esq., of Messrs. Prawnkissen, Law & Co.
Heeralaul Seal, Esq., Zemindar.
P. P. Sein, Esq., Merchant.
M. Rustomjee, Esq., Merchant.

LONDON BOARD.

W. S. FitzWilliam, Esq., (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of Land Mortgage Bank of India.)
Sir John P. Grant, K. C. B. (late Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.)
E. W. Wingrove, Esq., (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)

London Bankers.
The Bank of England,
and
London, and Westminster Bank.

Offices in London .... No. 80, King William Street.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at favourable rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable ...places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are particulars ared to, and when requested, and the necessary the Bill direct ...shed, the Bank will forward First Copy of

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts ... allows Interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on ... of Rs. 100 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal	4	per cent.
" 6 "	5	"
" 12 "	6	"

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 1st June 1866.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50		2s.	0d.	per Rupee.
"	4 do.	.... 1s.	11¾d.	"
"	3 do.	.... 1s.	11¾d.	"
"	2 do.	.... 1s.	11½d.	"
"	1 do.	.... 1s.	11½d.	"
	On demand	.... 1s.	11½d.	"
On Scotland	do.	...} 1s.	11d.	"
On Ireland	do.	...}		
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.		1s.	11d.	

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
" 3 " ... 4 "

...Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills, on ...vertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

...charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks ...s, without charge, and realizes interests and ...the following terms:—
...ank's Drafts, without charge.
...Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.
...Paper or Share Certificates out of safe ...the proceeds of such sale in India, a ...per cent. But if proceeds are ...hout charge.
...and sale of Government Securities.
...d all Hoondees made payable to ...f India, London, and China.

...K OF INDIA, AUSTRA-

...A, AND CHINA.
...READNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
...ED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
...CAPITAL—£800,000.
...rve Fund, £105,000.
...—G. U. ADAM, Esq.
...J. C. STEWART, Esq.
{The Bank of England.
{The City Bank.
...—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, ...kong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

...MBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

...Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the ...he following rates, viz.:—
...ty Bank) at 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
... ... at 2s. 0¾d. "
... ... at 2s. 0⁷⁄₁₆d. "
... ... at 2s. 0½d. "
... ... at 2s. 0¼d. "
.... at 2s. 0d. "

...CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per ...e, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—
...m, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
6 do. 5 "
12 do. 6 "

...urrent Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 ...50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

...ses Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency ... in the Bank's Bills on London without

...ondies forwarded for realisation, to be made ...artered Bank of India, Australia, and China, ...mittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian

COMMISSION.

...rchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and ...nt.
...overnment and other ...s for safe custody ...nterest ... Dividends ... ...cing credited to ...the Bank's ... ...by sale, ¼ per ... ...; if remitted ... ...deposited fo... ...y, ¼ per cent. ... ...ent.

...DON, E.C.
...iteur, and
...eland, at the
...per rupee.
... 0¾d. "
... 0¾d. "
... 0½d. "
On Scotland ... 2s. 0d. "
Circular Notes for the u... on the Continent. } 1s. 11½d.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000 ½ per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits at 3 months' notice	3	per cent. per annum.
6 " "	4	" "
12 " "	6	" "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.

If to be paid in India a commission will be charged at ½ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ½ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
T. G. YOUNG, Manager.

Church Lane Street, Bombay, 6th Nov. 1865.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).

બોમબે ટરેડીંગ એંડ બેંકીંગ આસોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ).

Incorporated with Limited Liability and Registered under Act XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

OFFICE—No. 9, CHURCH STREET, FORT.

Capital Twenty Lacs of Rupees, in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase to Rs. 5,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Nusserwanjee Muncherjee Wadia, Esq., Chairman.
Burjorjee Muncherjee Wadia, Esq.
Gellabhoy Puddumsey, Esq.
Kessowjee Naike, Esq.
Bomanjee Framjee Cama, Esq.

Treasurers and Managers.
Messrs. Muncherjee Jamsetjee and Sons.
Secretary.
Mr. Cooverjee Rustomjee Mody.
Accountant.
Mr. Jamsetjee Dadabhoy Wadia.
Deputy Accountant.
Mr. Cursetjee Cooverjee Mody.

EXCHANGE.

The Association purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong, at the rates of the day.

ADVANCES.

The Association grants Loans against Government and other Securities, and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits—

Subject to 3 months' notice	5	per cent.	per annum.
Do. 6 do.	7		do.
Do. 9 do.	8		do.
Do. 12 do.	9		do.

All Letters should be addressed to the Secretary to the above Association.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.: Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.

Bombay, 10th March 1865.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH,
With power to increase.

OFFICES—No. 10, RAMPART ROW.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HURBUM NURSEY, Esq., Chairman.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
SEEOJEE VELLJEE, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.

The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, on the following terms.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal	7	per cent. per annum.		
Do. 6 do.	do.	5½	do.	do.
Do. 3 do.	do.	4	do.	do.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a ... of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the ...chase of Government or other Securities, ¼ per cent.

Any further information as to ru... business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter ...

Office hours ....10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ....10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 31st Oct. 1865. SAMUEL W. READ, Accountant.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).

—Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Paid up Capital 5,000,000.

OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET.

Board of Directors.

Pestonjee Nowrojee Poohajee, Esq.
Dossabhoy Framjee Cama, Esq.
Nowrojee Maneckjee Wadia, Esq.
Sapoorjee Ardaseer Pandy, Esq.

Auditor.
J. L. Brodie, Esq.
Solicitor.
W. H. Crawford, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight......................	2s. 0¾d.	per rupee.
3 do. do.	2s. 0½d.	"
2 do. do.	2s. 0¼d.	"
1 do. do.	2s. 0d.	"
Demand.	1s. 11¾d.	"

Drafts for amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

REMITTANCE.

For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on deposits subject to

3 months' notice of withdrawal	4	per cent.	per annum.
6 " " "	6	"	"
12 " " "	8	"	"

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—

On purchase or sale, ¼ per cent.

On drawing interest or dividends, ¼ per cent.

On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Hours of business ...10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays... ... ...10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
D. MACPHERSON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 6th June 1866.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED).

ધી બેંક આફ હીંદુસ્થાન, ચાઇના, એંડ જેપાન (લીમીટેડ).

धी बाक अफ हीदुसटान, चाइना, अड ज्यापान (लीमीटेड).

CAPITAL £4,000,000 IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH, OF WHICH ONLY £25 IS TO BE CALLED UP.

Called up..............................	£1,000,000
Paid up	861,000
Reserve Fund......	106,000

Head Office—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
LIEUT. COL. FRENCH.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
JAMES LEVICK, Esq.
SASSOON D. SASSOON, Esq.
J. MACKRILL SMITH, Esq.
HON. J. F. H. STUART WORTLEY.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.

EDINBURGH BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.

William Forbes, Esq., of Melwyn.
Patrick Arkley, Esq., of Dunnaid.
James Mackintosh, Esq., jun., of La Mancha, and late of Calcutta.
John A. Macrae, Esq., W.S., 39, Frederick Street, Agent.
Henry Turner, Esq., Inspector of Branches.

Committee in Bombay.
E. D. SASSOON, Esq.

Bankers.

LONDON	........The Bank of England.
Do.	........The National Bank. (Established 1835.)
Do.	........The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL	......The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
MANCHESTER	..The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
SCOTLAND	.......The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND	.......The National Bank.

THE Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe.

Drafts on The Banks of England, on Scotland or Ireland are issued payable on demand only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and will also grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai or Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice	of withdrawal	6	per cent.	per annum.
Do. 9	do.	do.	5½	do.	do.
Do. 6	do.	do.	5	do.	do.
Do. 4	do.	do.	4½	do.	do.
Do. 3	do.	do.	4	do.	do.

Deposits for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards are received subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side. Interest will be allowed at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum. Unless the deposit shall have been lodged fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereupon.

If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Banks draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, Limited, Bombay.

Bombay, 14th Dec. 1865. A. THOMSON, Manager.

...NK OF INDIA.—Incorporated wi... unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.

CAPITAL ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 50,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Reserve Fund TEN LAKHS.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

W. F. Stearns, Esq. Chairman.	Dinshaw Manockjee, Esq.
Andrew Grant, Esq.,	Karsandas Madhavadas, Esq.
E. Grimm, Esq.	

Auditors.

Alex. Stewart, Esq.	Henry Brooke, Esq.

London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight	at 2s.	1d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s.	0¾d.	"
" 3 do.	2s.	0¾d.	"
" 2 do.	2s.	0½d.	"
" 1 do.	2s.	0½d.	"
" On demand do.	2s.	0d.	"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat, and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice	3 per cent.	per annum.	
Do. 3 do.	4 do.	do.	
Do. 6 do.	5 do.	do.	
Do. 12 do.	6 do.	do.	

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.

Bombay, 25th Oct. 1865.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER., &c.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES, as follows:—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

KEYL & Co., Bordeaux.—Messrs. GADDUM & Co., Agents for the above Firm, have just received a fresh supply of the following carefully selected WINES and BRANDIES:—

		p. doz. qts.
CLARET	Médoc..............................Rs.	12
	St. Laurent or St. Estèphe	15
	Pauillac Supérieur..................	18
	Chateau Beltasse	20
CHAMPAGNE	Moët & Chandon's Sillery—qualité supérieur	35
	Roederer Carte Blanche	45
COGNAC	Vieux Pale	18
	Tres-Vieux	25
	Tres-Vieux Champagne	35

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

BRANDY (Delbuck Fils) ...	Rs. 16	per Doz.
BEUJOLAIOS WINE ...	" 15	"
Do. Do. ...	" 18	"
CHAMPAGNE (Ruinart's) Red Seal ...	" 38	"
PORT (Carbonell's) ...	" 32	"
SHERRY do. ...	" 32	"
MOSELLE, Sparkling Brand, (Sirgoyti & Co) 1 Doz. cases ...	" 30	"
SILLERY Mousseaux (Binet Fills & Co) Pints 2 dozen ...	" 30	per case.
—— Do. Quarts 1 dozen ...	" 30	"

22nd Feb. 1866. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL's (Edinburgh) well known Wines,

Brandy in 1 dozen cases Rs. 32 per dozen.

Fine Pale Sherry in 3 Doz. cases qts.	Rs. 27	per Doz.
do. do.	29	"
Superior Port in 3 & 2 Doz. cases qts.	Rs. 27	"
" " 2 " pts.	14	"
Old Tom	Rs. 20	"

Whiskey at Rs. 20 per dozen.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

1st September 1865.

M. B. FORSTER & SONS' BEER.—A shipment of BEER, bottled by this well-known Firm, has just arrived per Sir Jamsetjee Family, Quarts Rs. 6, Pints Rs. 3½ per dozen.

Bombay, 3rd May 1866. LEGGATT & Co.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY LIMITED, Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum. Per doz.	Rs. 90
Do. " Do.	49
Do. " a Crown	30
Do. " Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints...	21
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality..................	40
Do. do. Pints	21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co ..	36
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown..............	30
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown Pints..............	16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co............	36
Do. Sparkling Brand a Crown..................	30
Do. Fine Still Red Seal..........................	18
Do. Fine Still Blue Seal..........................	30
Do. Superior Still Green Seal..................	40
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal..........................	23
Do. Do. Yellow Seal..........................	29
Do. Golden Do.	[illegible]
Do. Green Seal	38
Do. Vino Fino	29
Do. Red Seal	37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33
Claret Light Capsule..........................	15
Do. do. Pints...	8
Do. Yellow Seal	[illegible]
Do. Red Do. Pints	17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32
Port, Black Seal	26
Brandy, Vieux Cognac..........................	34
Do. Brand a Crown..........................	24
Old Tom, Red Seal	18
Dry Gin, Black Seal..........................	18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts..................	36
Do. Pints..........................	19

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

1st January 1866.

LEGGATT & Co. have the following WINES:—

CHAMPAGNE, extra quality	... per dozen	qts.	Rs.	40
Do. do. do.	... "	"	"	30
SHERRY, good	... "	"	"	30
Do. pale	... "	"	"	25
Do. do.	... "	"	"	18
PORT WINE, some years in Bottle...	"	"	"	26
Do. a fine old Wine	"	"	"	22
Do. a good Wine	"	"	"	18
TENT WINE	"	"	"	29
BRANDY, Pale ...	"	"	"	36
Do. do. ...	"	"	"	26
SPIRITS—Hollands	"	"	"	15
LIQUEURS—Cherry Brandy	"	"	"	36
do.	"	pts.	"	16
Noyeau	"	qts.	"	34
No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret	"	"	"	21
No. 3, a full flavoured Do.	"	pts.	"	8
Breakfast... ... Do. ...	"	qts.	"	12

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

SOUNDY & Co.,
7, RAMPART ROW.

SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATE.—

SOUNDY & Co., Rampart Row.—The most extensive assortment in Bombay of every article of Silver and Electro-plate always on hand at this establishment.

Beautifully chased and engraved solid Silver Cups and Vases suitable for Sporting Prizes.

Best Electro Argentine Silver Round Dishes with Warmer and Splash Dish, moveable handles to covers, so that the set of four dishes will form sixteen separate dishes. The set of four, from Rs. 200 to Rs. 250.

Best Electro Argentine Silver Oval Dishes "Quadroon" pattern, with Warmer Splash Dish, handsomely chased handles and feet, with moveable handles as above. Set of four, from Rs. 250 to Rs. 300.

Richly Electro Argentine Silver Oval Dishes. "Beaded" pattern, complete as above. Set of four, from Rs. 250 to Rs. 300.

Richly Electro-plated and handsomely chased and engraved Soup Tureens, Rs. 175.

Tea and Coffee Services, consisting of Tea Pot, Coffee Pot, Sugar Basin (with cover), and Cream Jug (with cover), from Rs. 100 to Rs. 250.

Tea Pots of new and rich designs, from Rs. 20 to Rs. 35 each.

Coffee Urns, Loysell's Patent, richly Electro-plated and engraved, Grecian pattern, with lever top, from Rs. 40 to Rs. 65.

Bottle-holders of a rich design, thickly Electro-plated, to hold Pints, Quarts or Magnums. Per pair, Rs. 20.

Richly Electro-plated chased and engraved Waiters—

8 inch from	Rs. 15 to Rs. 25
10 " "	" 20 to " 30
12 " "	" 26 to " 35
14 " "	" 32 to " 40
16 " "	" 40 to " 55

Dessert Knives and Forks with richly plated and pearl handles, and engraved blades, in French polished Mahogany cases of one dozen Knives and Forks. The set from Rs. 45 to Rs. 75.

Fish Eating Knives and Forks. Sets complete in mahogany cases, for one dozen persons, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 75.

Fish Carvers of the newest patterns, in Morocco cases. Per pair, Rs. 20 to Rs. 40.

Cruet Frames, a very large and choice assortment always kept in stock, with 4, 6 or 7 bottles. Prices from Rs. 20 to Rs. 55.

Egg Warmers—the newly invented Egg Warmer is becoming an indispensable requisite to every breakfast table—

For four Eggs	Rs. 20
" six Eggs....................	25

Pickle, Chutney or Preserve Frames—

With 2 Glass Jars.........	Rs. 25 to 40
" 3 do.	30 to 50

Bachelors' Cruet Frames for Pepper, Mustard, Vinegar and Salt, newest design, Rs. 25.

Butter Pots in the newest and best designs, from Rs. 25 to 35.

Muffin Dishes do. Each, Rs. 25.

Liqueur Frames of elegant designs, with the new round bottles with handles and Electro Silvered lip top and cover, and inside cork—

2 Bottle Frames	Rs. 50
3 Bottle do.	" 65

Claret Jugs, several beautiful pattern of richly Cut Glass and Electro Silver Handles and Mountings, from Rs. 20 to Rs. 50.

Decanter Stands. Per pair from Rs. 14 to Rs. 25.

Beer Mugs and Tankards of the newest and best designs, from Rs. 10 to 40.

Miniature Salt Cellars, a very choice selection of these novelties in best Silver Plate, with Spoons to match, particularly adapted for presentation.

Four Salt Cellars and Spoons in a Velvet-lined case.

Plain beaded pattern	Rs. 25	0
Engraved and beaded pattern	28	0
Chased and beaded pattern	30	0
Rustic Pattern (4 buckets and shovels)..........	30	0
Shell Pattern (a shell supported by 3 dolphins)......	35	0

Six Salt Cellars and Spoons in a Velvet-lined case.

Engraved and beaded pattern	38	0
Chased and beaded, larger size..............	50	0

Spoons, Forks, &c., in the following patterns:—
Fiddle or plain pattern.
King's or Royal pattern.
Lilly pattern.

In complete sets, half sets, or in single pieces. Price list free by post on application.

CUTLERY.—The best Ivory secure handled Sheffi... Cutlery—

Table Knives per doz....................	Rs. 22	0
Dessert " "	" 18	0
Meat Carvers (Knife and Fork)........	" 7	8
Game or Poultry Carvers Knife & Fork..	" 7	0
Table Steels. Each........		

*** Our terms of business being stri... charge the lowest remunerative price fo... as the prices of all articles are mentio... tisements, up country Constituents wil... necessary remittan... with their orders.

7 and 8, Rampart Row, Bombay.

...ALL,
...STREET, FORT.

...OTHER BOOKS
...HE STEAMER "MALTA."

	Rs.	
Women of Hi... By eminent writers...	2	12
History of Julius Cæsar. Vol. II. The wars in Gaul. By Napoleon III.	9	0
Maps to ditto ...	3	12
The Cyclopædia of Popular Songs	2	0
When the snow falls. By W. M. Thomas...	2	0
Lending a Hand: or, help for the working classes...	3	12
Scottish Songs and Ballads. Collected and edited by Jos. Ritson.	1	8
A handybook of Ophthalmic Surgery for the use of Practitioners. By J. Z. Laurence	4	8
Our Social Bees. Second Series. By Dr. R. Wynter.	4	8
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—— of Infantry. Ditto.	3	12
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—— Hindoostanee Manual...	2	12
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Byles on the Law of Bills of Exchange. 8th edn. 1862	16	8
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Angus's Handbook of the English Language	3	8
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Hamilton's Pianoforte Instructor	3	0
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JUST RECEIVED FROM MADRAS.

Norton's Law of Evidence. 5th Edn.	18	0
Collet on the Law of Torts and Damages ...	7	8
Williams's Digest of Hindoo Law Cases ...	2	8
Sloane's Digest of Mahomedan Law Cases...	7	8
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Rules of Practice Madras High Court, &c.	1	0
Clarke's Unrepealed Regulations Madras Presidency, &c. ...	16	0

26th June 1866. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL,
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

JUST RECEIVED OVERLAND,
PER STEAMER "MALTA,"
VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS,
WARRANTED FRESH AND SOUND.

☞ Not sold in smaller quantities than those mentioned

TERMS—CASH ONLY.

FLOWER SEEDS:—			
Fine double German Balsams...	...Per ½ ounce	1	8
Heartsease ...	ditto.	0	8
Carnations ...	ditto.	0	8
Mignionette...	...Per ½ ounce	0	8
Coreopsis Tinctoria ...	ditto.	0	4
Eschscholgtia Californica	ditto.	0	4
Sweet Peas ...	...Per ounce	0	8
VEGETABLE SEEDS, in packet of 36 varieties ...		15	0
PEAS, Rising Sun ...	...Per lb.	1	4
——Champion of England	... Ditto.	1	4
——Veitch's Perfection	...Ditto	1	8
——Flannagan's Imperial Marrow, late Crop......	Ditto...	1	
BEA... —— Sangster's No. 1, first early ...	Ditto...	1	8
——NS.—Early Long Pod......	... Ditto...	1	8
—— Broad Winsor...	... Ditto...	1	8
——Scarlet Runners...	... per packet...	0	8
CUCUMBER, ...'s rdglass ...	... per ½ ...Ditto	2	8
——, long scarletame	Per ounce	0	4
——, white turnip	...Ditto	0	4
——, olive shaped	...Ditto	0	8
TURNIP, red top stone ...			
——, white ditto ...			
——, early Dutch	...Ditto	0	0
——, Yellow Malta	...Ditto	0	8
——, Early Six Weeks...	...Ditto	0	8
——, Snowball	...Ditto	0	8
BEANS, French	.. Per ½ lb.	0	12
BEET.—Lindsay's Superior dark red	...Per ounce	0	8
KNOLECOLE	ditto	0	8
WATER CRESS	ditto	1	0
ENDIVE.—Green curled	ditto	0	12
ONIONS.—White Spanish, James's Keeping, and White Globe	ditto	0	6
CARROTS.—Early French Horn	ditto	0	6
—— Early English, James's middle, Altringham, Long Surrey, and long orange	ditto	0	4
BROCCOLI.—Walcheren, and White Cape	ditto	0	12
—— Purple Cape, and Early Covent Garden	ditto	0	8
SAGE, Thyme, Marjoram, and Summer Savory	ditto	0	6
Scotch Kail—Hardy Green Colewort. Per packet...		0	8
Sprouting Broccoli, and Brussels' Sprouts	Ditto...	0	12
Vegetable Marrow...	Ditto...	0	12
Spinage, and Mustard ..	Ditto...	0	4

18th June, 1866. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

IMPORTANT TO BUYERS OF MATCHES, WAX VESTAS, AND VESUVIANS.—BRYANT AND MAY, Patent Safety Match Manufacturers, Whitechapel Road, London, E., prepare and pack all their manufactures specially for exportation, and warrant them suitable for all climates.

BRYANT and MAY'S PATENT SPECIAL SAFETY MATCHES contain no Phosphorus and light only on the Box; any quantity may be kept in stock without the slightest danger, as they are not liable to spontaneous combustion.

B. & M. give the following extracts from one or two leading English papers, referring to their Patent Special Safety Matches, which light only on the Box:—

London Times.—"Another most valuable invention is shown here in some improved 'Safety Matches' by Bryant and May. These curious Matches cannot be ignited either by friction or percussion, or in any way except by being rubbed on the side of the box in which they are contained."

Examiner.—"Incomparably the safest form of Lucifer."

Dispatch.—"The 'Special Safety Match' of Bryant and May will only ignite when rubbed on the prepared surface of the Box, and is not liable to spontaneous combustion. It is really a great invention."

Colliery Guardian.—"Bryant and May's 'Special Safety Match' comes recommended to the public on the double ground of Safety and Health, and considering the great security it offers against accidental fires, it should be used everywhere and by everybody in dwelling-houses and warehouses, by employers and employed."

BRYANT and MAY'S ROYAL WAX VESTAS, in round plaid Boxes, and in Japanned Tin Boxes of different sizes.

BRYANT and MAY'S "JONKOPINGS TANDSTICKORS," in strong and compact 50-gross cases, the best cheap match in the market, quality guaranteed.

BRYANT and MAY, Lucifer Match and Wax Vesta Manufacturers, Whitechapel Road, London, E. Pay careful and prompt attention to all Shipping orders.

BRYANT AND MAY, FAIRFIELD WORKS, BOW, LONDON, E.

VETERINARY AND LIVERY STABLE COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE COMPANY'S JOBBING DEPARTMENT having been abolished, the business will be carried on in the following Departments, viz.:—

VETERINARY.

In this department the charges will be much reduced and made uniform, and the Manager is willing to contract for the treatment of all horses at the rate of Rs. 15 per half year per horse. The half year to commence from the first of any month, but not from any intermediate day.

The contract may also include shoeing at an additional charge of Rs. 10. Total for half year Rs. 25 per horse. Payments in advance.

Horses of subscribers requiring medical treatment should be sent to the infirmary with the kit, ghorawalla, and a note stating what is required. If advisable, the horse will be retained for treatment, and the only charge will be Rs. 1-8 per diem for food and stable room. If not necessary to detain him, advice and medicine will be given without charge.

To non-subscribers the charge will be Rs. 5 for advice regarding a sick horse, and Rs. 1-8 per diem for medicine and attendance on a horse kept in the infirmary for treatment, food and stable room being additional (Rs. 1-8 as usual).

In case of severe illness, or when required, horses will be visited at their own stables. The charge per visit will be to subscribers Rs. 5, to non-subscribers Rs. 10.

Certificates as to soundness—to subscribers Rs. 5, to non-subscribers Rs. 10.

COMMISSION DEPARTMENT.

Horses, Carriages, Harness, and Saddlery will be received for sale on commission. The charges will be—for each horse sold Rs. 17, payable by both buyer and seller; for Carriages, Harness, &c. 5 per cent. on the selling price, payable by sellers only.

LIVERY.

A limited number of horses will be received on livery. Each horse will be provided with a large, airy, loose box, the best of provinder, as good a ghorawalla as can be procured, skilled attendance and medicine in case of sickness (without extra charge), will be shod and clothed: all for Rs. 60 per mensum.

SHOEING.

Horses will be carefully shod at the ordinary rates. Rs. 2 for plain shoes. Rs. 2-8 for turned up toes or "anti-tripping" shoes. Shoeing may be contracted for as mentioned above.

BREAKING IN.

Horses broken in (to double harness R... single harness Rs. 25, to saddle R... breaker.

Bombay, 2nd ...

INSURANCES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by REMINGTON & Co.,

Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 16th August 1865.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1846. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Edinburgh (Head Office) 5, George Street.
London, 3, Pall Mall, East.

The Local Board at Bombay are empowered to accept proposals and issue Policies without reference to Head Office.

Moderate rates of Premium for India, and liberal conditions as to residence in other parts of the World.

Immediate reduction of Premium to Home Rates on return to Europe, without Medical Certificate.

Premiums received in any part of the World where Agencies have been established, and claims paid at home or abroad.

Annual Revenue of the Company...	£135,000
Accumulated Fund	485,000
Subsisting Assurances, upwards of..	3,000,000

...tion will be supplied at the Company's

1st January 18...

UNIVERSAL LI... ...TY.—Established in Lo... Confirmed by Special Act of Parli... Cap. 61. INVESTED CAPITAL RUPEES 8,1... FIFTY-NINE LAKHS ARE INVESTED IN INDIAN GOVE... SECURITIES.

London Office—No. 1, King William Street.

INDIAN BRANCH.
CALCUTTA.
DIRECTORS.

Charles Swinton Hogg, Esq.	A. Walker, Esq.
	Hon'ble John Nutt Bullen.
Hon'ble Claud H. Brown.	Cecil Stephenson, Esq.

PHYSICIAN.
J. P. Brougham, Esq., M. D.
AGENTS AND SECRETARIES.
Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
6, Church Lane.

MADRAS AGENTS.	BOMBAY AGENTS.
Messrs. Bambridge, Byard, Gair & Co.	Messrs. Forbes & Co.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
G. TAYLOR, Esq.

H. Cleveland, Esq.	J. Bogie, Esq.
J. Macfarlane, Esq.	A. Hay, Esq.

Medical Referee—Dr. J. W. Reynalds.

The marked success which has for nearly thirty years attended the operations of this Society, justifies the Directors in calling the attention of the Public to the following advantages held out to all classes desirous of effecting Assurances on Lives.

1st. The Insured in the Society have a most satisfactory guarantee for the settlement of claims in the large Capital of the Institution, not merely subscribed, but actually invested, amounting to Rupees 8,180,000, of which more than one-half is held by the Indian Branch, and immediately available, being an amount greatly in excess of the Capital of any similar Society in India.

2nd. Avoiding hazardous competition, the Directors of the Universal have adopted Tables of Premium constructed with the utmost care. The rates for India were originally prepared from the most comprehensive data, exclusively obtained by this Society from the records of the India House, and these rates have recently been carefully investigated by two of the most eminent actuaries in London (viz., Messrs. Peter Hard and Charles Jellicoe), and the result, after a laborious enquiry, has established the fact, that the present Indian rates are as moderate, with reference to the risk incurred, as is consistent with perfect security to the Assured, and to a Society which returns to them three-fourths of its profits.

3rd. Assurances may be effected for whole Life either on a scale entitling the Assured to participate in the profits of the Society, or at a lower rate of premium, without such participation. Also for short periods from one to seven years, on very moderate terms.

4th. The profits are ascertained each year, and declared on the second Wednesday in May, when all those insured on the profit scale, who have paid six Annual Premiums on their Policies, are entitled to participate therein.

5th. One-fifth of the ascertained profits of the five preceding years is divided between the policy-holders and Shareholders—three-fourths or seventy-five per cent. to the former, and one-fourth to the latter. The remaining four-fifths are set apart to enter into the average of the succeeding years, and thus to provide against unforeseen contingencies.

6th. The Assured have the option of appropriating their profits to the immediate reduction of their Premiums, or as a bonus to be added to the sum assured.

7th. The practice of an annual division of profits without partnership liability, "distributes the profits with more regularity and justice than any other." This beneficial system is in many respects preferable to triennial, or other modes of division, and the Directors feel satisfied that it only requires to be better known to secure a very large share of public patronage.

8th. The first division of profits took place in 1840, the annual reduction of premium has averaged 44 per cent; a reduction of 47½ per cent. was declared at the last Annual General Meeting on all Policies entitled to participate, dated prior to the 9th May 1856...

Premium.

10th. On return of an Insurer to Europe, either for a temporary or permanent residence and without reference to the state of health, subject, however, to written notice being given at the London Office, the Premium is reduced to the English rate, corresponding with the age when the Assurance was originally effected, and in the case of participating Policies the profits are allowed on the English rate of Premium, whereby Indian Assurers can continue their Policies in England on most favourable terms. When parties assured at the Indian rates return to England, they are required to give notice in writing of their arrival, at the Office in London; and in no case will their Premiums be reduced to the English rates until they next fall due, after the receipt of such written notice.

11th. Military Officers holding Civil appointments are allowed to subscribe at the Civil rate of Premium, on notice being given to the Agents of the Society.

12th. Premiums are payable either annually, half-yearly or quarterly, and on certain conditions monthly. A grace of 28 days is allowed for such payments, and claims are paid, should death occur during such days of grace. Policies can be revived within three months after the Premium has become due on proof of health and payment of fine, and within six months at the discretion of the Board.

13th. Policies for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of five years, will be purchased by the Society, or loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

14th. Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a fee of Sixteen Rupees on proposal for Assurances not under Co.'s Rs. 2,500; but for any less sum the fee to be settled by the applicant.

15th. At the period of the last Annual Valuation, the Assets of the Society were ascertained to be upwards of Rs. 8,180,000. The amount of Policies in force is about £2,200,000, and the Annual Income upwards of £137,000.

Tables of Rates, Forms, and Instructions for effecting Assurances, can be obtained on application to the Agent and Secretaries in Calcutta, or to Mr. A. W. Spence, Allahabad; Messrs. J. Stowell and Co., Agra; Messrs. Peake, Allen & Co., Simla, Lahore, and Umballa; Mr. G. Ludlam, Meerut; Mr. W. H. Marshall, Delhi.

GORDON, STUART & Co., Agents and Secretaries.
FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.
Established in 1834.
INVESTED CAPITAL, £792,150,
Of which there is held by the Indian Branch £442,940.

DIRECTORS:

C. S. Hogg, Esq., Administrator Genl. of Bengal.
Hon'ble Claud H. Brown, Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co.
A. Walker, Esq., Messrs. Gisborne & Co.
Hon'ble J. N. Bullen, Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.
Cecil Stephenson, Esq., Deputy Agent East Indian Railway Company.

MEDICAL ADVISER.
J. P. Brougham, Esq., M. D.
SOLICITORS.
Messrs. Sandes, Stack & Co.
AGENTS AND SECRETARIES.
Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
6, Church Lane.

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DIRECTORS.
G. TAYLOR, Esq.

H. CLEVELAND, Esq.	J. BOGIE, Esq.
J. MACFARLANE, Esq.	A. HAY, Esq.

Medical Referee—Dr. J. W. REYNALDS.

After the operation of nearly 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other Offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as it is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1862 were 7,842 for	...£ 6,848,181	5	0
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was	...£ 1,250,834	7	0
The assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December, 1862, were	...£ 792,153	8	11
Of which there was held by the Indian Branch	...£ 442,940	5	10

At the declaration of profits on the 13th May, 1863, a reduction of 47½ per cent. on the Premiums entitled to participation was declared,—

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000, would be at the Civil rate, ... Rs. 480 ...

Deduct 47...

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—CAPITAL: £2,000,000.

Trustees.

Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq.	......Liverpool.
Christopher Burhell, Esq.	..........Liverpool.
Edward Heath, Esq.	..................Liverpool.

DIRECTORS.
Chairman.

Bernard Hall, Esq.,	....................Liverpool.

Chairman of London Board.

Henry Fowler, Esq.	..................London.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.	..................Liverpool.
Thomas Cardwell, Esq.	..................London.
Wm. Aitkin, Esq.	..................London.
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Jas. A. Picton, Esq	..................Liverpool.
R. Barclay Reynolds, Esq.	.........London.
... Esq.	..........London.

The R... those of other fire class offi...

For further information and particulars apply to LAWRENCE & Co., Agents in Bombay.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.

JOHN ALEXANDER HANKEY, Esq.—Governor.
BONAMY DOBREE, Esq.—Sub-Governor.
PATRICK F. ROBERTSON, Esq.—Deputy-Governor.

DIRECTORS.

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CHARLES CRAWLEY, Esq.	Capt. R. W. PELLY, R.N.
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JOHN LAURENCE, Esq., Secretary.
JOHN ANTHONY RUCKER, Esq., Underwriter.
ARTHUR H. BAILEY, Esq., Actuary.
THOS. B. BATEMAN, Esq., Manager of the Fire Department.
W. G. HUNTER, Esq., F. R. C. S., Medical Referee in Bombay.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured. This arrangement will be found to be more advantageous to the Policy holders than an apparently larger proportion of the profits, subject to the expenses of management. The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured or as an immediate Cash payment.

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

An allowance will be made for the surrender of Policies for the whole term of Life, on which not less than three years' premiums have been paid.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

Floating Policies are granted at usual premiums.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the undermentioned Agencies:—

Madras ....Messrs.	ARBUTHNOT, & Co.
Calcutta .... "	MACKILLOP, STEWART, & Co.
Hong Kong...... "	DENT & Co.
Shanghai .... "	DENT & Co.
Mauritius ...... "	BLYTH & Co.
Melbourne ...... "	DALGETY & Co.
Launceston...... "	DU CROZ & Co.
Hobart Town... "	Mr. LAVINGTON ROOPE.
Adelaide .... "	ELDER & Co.
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Dunedin.......... "	DALGETY RATTRAY & Co.

For further information and Prospectus apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 20th June 1865.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURA... SOCIETY.—Esta...

H. S. Patteson, Esq.	... Esq.
H. Browne, Esq.	G. E. Simpson, Esq.
W. C. Hotson, Esq.	C. J. Cockburn, Esq.

Secretary.—Sir Samuel Bignold.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Society, are now prepared to take Fire risks at the current rates of premium.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Agents for the Society.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Established 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON,

WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, AGRA, AND HONGKONG,

And Agencies throughout Europe and India.

CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

Accumulated Fund upwards of £714,000. Revenue about £300,000.

New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £40,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds ONE MILLION AND A QUARTER STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
Local Board of Management.

Henry Edward Astley, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.,) Merchant.
The Hon'ble Framjee Nusserwanjee.
R. L. Tracey, Esq., (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.,) Merchant.
Samuel McCulloch, Esq., (Barrister at Law).

Medical Officer.
Surgeon Major T. B. Johnstone, M. D.
Solicitors.
Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland and Peile.
Acting Secretary.—D. McLauchlan Slater, Esq.
AGENTS.—MESSRS. EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bankers.
The Bank of Bombay.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable. Bonuses triennial.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge.

Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices:—The "With Profits" rates are very considerably lower, and in some cases amount to little more than two-thirds of what is charged, so that Assurers upon that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage independently of further benefits derived from triennial divisions of Profits.

FOR EXAMPLE.

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower:—

Age.	CIVIL.						MILITARY.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	1
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	3
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	4
50	38	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	12
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	8

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages:—

Age.	CIVIL.				MILITARY.			
	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
55	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
55	31	32	31	33	36	37	37	37
35	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
45	53	55	56	58	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Mo... portion.

...TIO...

W. P. WOO... undoubtedly the ... ments of the Defenda... and he regretted to say they ... sworn ... Hospital Physicians of Lon... ...that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was the discove... Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely; and ... no other than Dr. BROWNE'S.—See Times, ...13, 1864. Subsequently confirmed by the trade at large. See the Lancet, April 8, 1865. The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times, when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively.

EARL RUSSELL has graciously favoured J. T. DAVENPORT with the following:—Extract from a despatch from Mr. WEBB, H. B. M.'s Consul at Manilla, da... ...ember 17, 1864—"The remedy most efficacious ... (in Epidemic Cholera) has been found to be Chlo... and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. Burke, ... saved several lives."

Affidavits from medical ...en from the General Bo... Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera, stated ... "So strongly are we convinc...

...IOUS CHLORODYNE.

CAUTION.—Always ask for "Dr. J. COLLIS BRO... CHLORODYNE," and see that his name is ... Government Stamp.

Sold only in bottles at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. by all Ch...

SOLE MANUFACTURER—J. T. DAVENPOR...
Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, Lond...
Agents for Bombay—TREACHER and Co.
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SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. Pronounced by Con... noisseurs to be the only good Sauce and applicable ... every variety of Dish.

Extract of a Letter from a medical gentleman ... Madras to his brother at Worcester, May, 1851:—"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is h... esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the mos... palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

CAUTION.

Lea and Perrins beg to ...ution the Public against spurious imitations of their celebrated ...tershire Sauce.

L. and P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with Spurious Imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the name of L. and P. forged.

L. and P. will proceed against any one who m... manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instru... ed their correspondents in the various parts of ... world to advise them of any infringement of th... rights.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

*** Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bom...

SALE OF PIECE GOODS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 P. ... Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public A... tion, at their Rooms—
35 Bales 7 lb. Grey Shirtings.
30 Pieces superior Scarlet Woollen Cloth.

SALE OF BRYMBO STEAM COAL.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the ... P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sub... Auction at their Rooms, under instructio... Thomas Binks, Esq., on account of ... concern, a cargo of 852 tons best Brymbo ... on board the Ship Raby Castle, now in the Ha...

N. B.—The Coals are to be taken from alongs... Ship. A deposit of 30 per cent. of the purcha... must be paid at the time of sale. All further part... and conditions of sale will be made known on applic... to the undersigned.

USUAL AUCTION SAL...

On MONDAY, the 2nd July, Messrs. C... & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at thei...
15 Bales Grey Shirtings.
10 " " Madapollams.
15 " " Jacconets.
7 " " T. Cloth.
9 " Mule and Water Twist.
300 Casks Portland Cement.
H K & Co. 1/12—12 Cases Lamps.
By order of Messrs. Ardaser Rustomjee & ...
On account of Cowasjee Sorabjee ...
4 Cases Dressing Glasses.

... June ...
... Ditto ...
200,000 Tiles.
2,000 Bamboo Mats (new ...
3,000 Pieces Scantling.

A deposit of 30 per cent. ... sale, and all purchases paid ... one week.

SALE OF TEAK TIMBER.

On TUESDAY, the 3rd July, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction at the Tank Bunder, as they lie there.

On account of Atmaram Mahadowjee—
84 Logs Teak.
On account of Burjorjee Rustomjee—
238 Logs Teak.

SALE OF VALUABLE AND USEFUL MACHINERY.

Under instructions from the Liquidators Bombay Br... and Tile Company (Limited), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, 17th July, at 3 P. M., if not previously dispos... privately, the following most valuable and useful ma... chinery:—

1 40-Horse Power Condensing Engine, complete.
2 Improved Patent Brick-making Machine, ... lated to throw out 33,000 bricks per day.
1 Double Action Brick and Tile-making Machine.
1 Improved Brick-pressing Machine.
2 Clay-crushing and Pugging Machines.
2 Sets Hoist and Waggon-tippling Machinery.
2 Sets of Clay Lifts.
Wrought Iron Waggons, Bridge Rails, ...
Bench Saws, &c.
A quantity of Spades, Picks, Barrows, ...
Stores, &c.

N. B.—The above Machinery is quite new ... sent to this country under especial orde... it may be safely relied upon as being ... sired.

For further information apply to the ... will be glad to receive private offers.

Bombay, 29th June 1866. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, Twist, an invoice of best electro-plated Ware, such as Sets of Spoons and Forks in Mahogany Cases, Sets of Hot water Curry Dishes, Table and Dessert Spoons and Forks, ... Salt and other Spoons, Curry Dishes, Bread Baskets, Cruet and Liqueur Frames, Tea Sets.

Half Share in the 8th Bombay Laudable Society.

One Share in ditto on the Life of Major General ... Pottinger.

One Quarter Share in ditto on the Life of Mr. J. ... Read.

Seven-Eighths of a Share in ditto on the Life of ... Charles Bruce.

AT 1 P. M.

A Palanquin-shaped Office Shigram ... Cushions, Lamps, Shaft, &c.

An excellent English-built Sociable ... Grey Horse and Plated-mounted Harness.

On ... the parties concerned:—

2 New Buggies, ex Ship Gavia Steel ...

And any other Carriages and Horses offering.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE MESS PROPERTY.

Under the orders of Government, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, ... of the late 2nd European Regiment ... sisting of

SILVER WARE.

Table Spoons, ...ert Spoons, Ta... Forks, Soup Lad..., ...ce Ladles, S... Knives, Butter Kn..., Gravy Spoo... Salt Spoons.

PLATED WARE.

Large Candelabras, small Do., Flower Stands, S... Tureens, Sugar Basins, Milk Jugs, Hotwater Dish... Curry Dishes, Dish Covers, Bread Baskets, ... Candlesticks, Cruet Stands, Pickle Stands, Table ... Dessert Knives.

GLASS WARE.

Wine Coolers, Finger Glasses, Ice Plates, Champ... Claret, Wine, Custard and Liqueur Glasses, Tumbl... Saltcellars, Argand Lamps, Wallshades, Decanters, ... and Shades, &c., &c.

The above is now on view at the Rooms.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGE, HORSE, PIANO, &c., AT BYCULLA.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 29th in... Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, the ... Household Furniture, Argand Lamps, ... and Queen's Ware, a Sociable, Carriage ... forte, by "Broadwood," a collection of ... quantity of Photographic Chemicals, &c., ... Esq., (changing residence).

No catalogues, and the property is now ...

On TUESDAY, the 3rd ...